The Saturday Evening Post.

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GINAL POETRY.

THE NEW YEAR.

period! that renews our joy;
e treasures of the passing years
gives without a base alloy,
retaries grateful and sincere!

d, and hope shall ever feel,
country, and our country's cause!
atriot bosom dare appeal,
ded by our country's laws.

urvey the nations of the earth—
oasterous and continual jar!
lands maintain perpetual birth,
d cruelty, and seats of war!

g long catalogue of crime,
engeance hath for them in store!
oted on the page of time,
mbol fair—"be no more."

ne, late mistress of the world!
s thunders, or overwhelms in flood!
ushered lambs thy flag unfurled,
dignant, over seas of blood!

nd shame ignobly bound—
ations fire thy zeal to sway
ire of thy bauble crown,
e stamp that thy realm obey.

in the height or depth, to hide
chievement now already sown!
ll o'er old England's pride,
bereavement dealt to thee alone.

e Turk in sullen mood submits,
th supporting Russia for his foe!
e slumbers, conscience he acquits,
to moment when to strike the blow!

Greek improves the advantage gain'd,
presumptuous on a prostrate power—
pestness, and the Sultan chain'd—
gratitude, doom'd to live an hour!

s France, o'errun by haughty foes,
r invest on a distant isle!
n keeper, when the nation rose
conquering hero with a smile.

e pinions for a distant flight,
ambition to ascend his power!
ary sun in endless night,
the triumphs of the conquering hour.

of Spain the first of nations stood,
n sway the empire of the world!
d course, like a torrent flood,
pattern into ruin hurl'd.

Isabella's spurious heirs enshrine
heroes of the Portuguese!
ation of resplendent prime,
ation fleeted on unnumber'd seas

Liberty's page the truth convey,
ain to avoid like fate!
ot from virtue's path astray,
or error when it is too late.

more! than the rock of pride,
than bid thy justice cease!
country long triumphant ride,
e guides, a pleasant land of peace!!

PHILEL.

RISE OF COLUMBIA.

when I wake to the song,
ch hand o'er thy own mountain lyre;
chamber'd in silence, too long,
shadow thy light beaming fire.

remains are verdantly blooming,
brightening in every dale;
emblem of heaven is illuming
ward mount and the rose bosomed

ounds of Liberty call thee,
ross thy soul-thrilling tone
tyrant that dare to enthral thee,
to yourself triumphant, alone.

ruments whose mandates are chilling
ad of thousands, thy withering frown
ch their hearts that are willing
ow to kneel to a crown.

ot in the breast of the slave,
spirit which them can't arouse!
wounds, the great and the brave,
ss their heart's warmest vows.

ARCOLO.

TO W. M. G.

RIEF OF HIS AMIABLE SISTER.

ver who from suffering and sorrow,
the close of content and accord;
Heaven new brilliance shall borrow,
in they who have died in the Lord.

sat on shore and murmured in pity,
ile all ship from my bosom bereft;
ing gaze for a flourishing city,
ngered for the sorrows he left.

ll we mourn o'er the dead or the

ave bow'd to the shortening rod,
e the gardens of glory are flying,
e him, in the city of God.

our dearly lov'd friends are aspiring
and comforts that life may bestow,
e cheerfully aid in acquiring,
ll of their pleasures, and weep for

that the for the raptures of Heaven,
the climes of content and accord!
ver the white garment is given,
they who have died in the Lord.

the sorrows of life are now coiled,
or dost feel of affliction the rod;
ir spirit to bliss hath ascended,
the Lamb in the garden of God.

ough affliction can never
spirit to a slumberless bed;
ll dwell with the Saviour forever,
the trump of thunder shall waken the

my heart, fain, fain would I sorrow,
ing tears with those who in accord;
the light from eternity borrow,
in they who have died in the Lord.

know that the heart of a brother
warms the outpourings of love,
the love of a sister or mother,
all agree that they are angels above.

MILFORD BARD.

The third anniversary of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was held, at NEW YORK, on Wednesday evening, in the Masonic Hall, where the crowd is said to have been so great that access, even at an early hour, was difficult. According to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, it appears, from the annual report, that the number of state societies, exclusive of that in PENNSYLVANIA, for discouraging the use of ardent spirits, and another in MASSACHUSETTS, with similar objects, is now eleven; and that arrangements are making to form three others in the course of the winter. The last report recorded but 222 secondary societies.—Above 1000 are now known to exist, of which NEW YORK contains 300, MASSACHUSETTS 169, CONNECTICUT 133, PENNSYLVANIA 53, VIRGINIA 52. The whole number of members is believed to be not less than 100,000. The mode in which these societies have operated is thus illustrated in the paper above quoted:—

More than 700 reformations of habitual drunkards have come to the knowledge of the committee during the past year, and the stoppage of more than 50 Distilleries, some of them from principle, and some from necessity. A Distillery in one of the Middle States, being part of the effects of a bankrupt, was offered for sale at auction, together with a few acres of valuable land. On the day of sale, not a bid was made. The assignees set it down as a total loss, and reported it so to the creditors, declaring the Temperance Societies had ruined the property. A French gentleman afterwards applied for the farm, and was asked to negociate for the whole estate. "No," said he, "not for the Distillery, I don't want that; I don't want to be ruined." A distiller in the same State, on giving up the business from conscientious scruples, said, "If the Devil wants any more whiskey, he may make it himself, for all me."

A decrease of sales is reported from some towns in almost every State and Territory in the Union—varying from *one quarter to nine-tenths*. In a few places the sale is entirely discontinued. The following facts, illustrating this point, were mentioned in the Report:

A merchant in one of our principal towns to his correspondent, says:—"It is not in our power to give you a very near estimate of the quantity of liquor, and the kind you mention, we can probably dispose of, from the fact that the 'cold water society' rage to such an extent in this vicinity, at present, that our sales in former years would be no guide to form an estimate for the season. The sales of all descriptions of liquors have fallen off *at least three-fourths*."

"One of the partners of an importing house, in the city of ——," says a correspondent, "one day called on the factor of a house in France, which had sent, for several years, 500 pipes of brandy to this country, and applied for a freight of brandy from a French port home. 'I don't know,' said the factor, 'I'll tell you next week.' A few days after, the factor called upon the applicants for the freight, and said, 'I can't engage a cargo; I have been round to several merchants, and no one will promise to take any part of the cargo. I don't know what it all means.' They replied, 'you need not fear to risque 200 or 300 pipes.' 'No, no,' said he, 'I will not risque it. I don't know what it all means. I returned from ——, yesterday; I sat down to dinner with 60 gentlemen, and 52 drank nothing but *cold water*, and I wont risque it.'" To a similar application for a brandy freight, another French factor replied, 'No, no, de devil is getting ont of de 'Mericans—day drink no more Brandies.'"

The Reporter states that no more than 400 dealers, either by wholesale or retail, have relinquished the trade in ardent spirits from a conviction that it was wrong to continue the traffic. More than 50 battalions, regiments, and smaller military bodies, have, during the year, taken orders for the disuse of ardent spirits on their days of parade and drill. A single town in Vermont has saved $8,400 by temperance, during the same period, and the State of New Hampshire is calculated to have saved more than $100,000.

The following narrative, placed in our hands by a friend, contains particulars, relating to one of the most interesting events in the history of our coutnry, which have hitherto been preserved only by tradition. It will be acceptable to our readers, and may serve the worn out veteran from whom the writer has derived his materials:—

There is a man, usually known by the appellation of "The Bill-Sticker," having been years so employed by successive Sheriffs, now in his ninety-ninth year, living and moving through our streets, with the only support of a single stick. Whether his means are enough for his comfort is not known—that they are narrow is more than probable. Now he is little thought of; but, after he has left the stage, if, in the story of his eventful life, it shall appear that he suffered under chill penury, how many generous souls will be ready to exclaim, "Alas! poor old Butler!" and regret that this opportunity of doing good is gone forever! Such generosity and sorrow, like light and air, cost nothing, and are too often the circulating medium of benevolence.

His father came to this province in 1662, and settled near the gulf, in Chester county, the place of Butler's birth; then, although less than eighteen miles from the city, an Indian country; or, at best, a frontier settlement. His mother was a native; not a Pocahontas, yet the old man, with filial affection and with pride, asserts his title to the honour of the half-blood.

In 1754-5, war was raging between France and England, and our frontiers suffered the horrors and the dangers of French and Indian incursions. The province was called on to raise troops for its defence; and Butler enlisted in Captain English's company, Colonel Grubb's regiment of the provincials.

Fort du Quesne, then in the hands of the French, was the leading object of attack. The English, about 1500 strong, under the command of General Braddock, had already landed in Virginia. The plan of the campaign was this:—Braddock, with his regulars and a regiment of Virginia troops, was to march by the way of Cumberland; while our troops, with a regiment of Jersey provincials, commanded by Colonel Ogden, were to take a northern route; and the two armies were to join on this side of the Fort.

In May, 1755, the provincials from this city took up their line of march, by the way of Reading and Sunbury; thence up the west branch to the Big Meadow, when they were to incline to the left until they fall in with Braddock. The road even to Reading presented difficulties. To admit of the advance of the army, much clearing was necessary; and, on its arrival there, the French and Indians were seen on the surrounding hills in numbers.

The first fight, however, was on the Island, thereafter called Shamokin, a vicious Indian pronunciation of *smoking*; where the French fort Augusta stood. This was taken, and the provincials pushed on.

In the afternoon of the 8th of July, 1755, the provincials fell in with General Braddock, a few miles short of the place called Braddock's Field, the battle ground; which is about ten miles this side of the Fort. The whole of the provincial troops, about 2500, were then put under the immediate command of Major Washington, of the Virginia line—a tall stripling, who, it was said, had already seen service.

General Forbes, who lived until the beginning of the revolution, was second in command under Braddock.

The army halted for the night, and the provincials, under Washington, immediately set to work to clear the ground for its encampment, and to guard against ambush.

Soon, three parties of Indians, with an interpreter, appeared, and were conducted to the General. They came to offer their services.—Braddock, naturally irritable and haughty, perhaps increased the infirmity of his temper by the profuse use of Scotch snuff, taken, over and anon, from his jacket pocket. "I have men enough," said he, "I want no Indians to scour the woods," and they returned. In a short time another party came in. The General ordered Captain Green, of the artillery, to bring up two field pieces and charge them with grape and langridge. They were fired, and the Indians again dismissed.

Major Washington, whose marquee was about a quarter of a mile from that of the General, observing what was going forward, manifested impatience. He hurried—his thumbs in the armholes of his jacket—to Braddock's quarters and remonstrated. "It is a pretty story," said the latter, "that I am to be told my duty by a beardless boy. To your quarters, Sir." Washington, with modest manner, but marks of strong feeling, replied, "To morrow, General, you will not know an Indian from a green bush; but with submission I go: the blood of these men is not on my head."

At 9, of the next morning, the army the provincials on the right, marched. Colonel Fawcett commanded the advance. After a march of about six miles, to Braddock's field, the attack was begun. The fire of the French and Indians, from their ambuscade in the surrounding forest, was hot and heavy. They were scarcely seen; but their balls were shot with a mortal aim, especially at the officers. Fawcett was shot from his horse. Braddock, who, whatever were his deficiencies, showed no want of courage, rode up and ordered a brother of Fawcett to take the command of the advance. He hesitated; the General cut him down, and just on his turning, was himself shot down by a rifle ball from the gun of the youngest Fawcett, who had stepped aside from his position. The slaughter was terrible—the yells of the savages frightful. Braddock already had five horses shot under him before he received his death wound, which was between ten and eleven, in the morning.

Forbes immediately took the command,—Major Washington asked what he would have done. The troops were standing in groupes—mere marks for the enemy. "Sir," said Forbes, "I know little of this kind of warfare, do as you think best."

A retreat was beat, and the small remains of the army, with the General on a litter, made their retreat good until they met General Dunbar with the Highlanders. Here the fight ceased. A council of war was held. Some of the provincials were to remain; Dunbar with the main army continued his retreat.

Braddock expired before it was begun—he was buried in the middle of the military road, to prevent his body from falling into the hands of the Indians.

In 1758, Washington again commanded the Provincials in a second expedition against Fort du Quesne. The entire command was with General Grant, who was shot in the fort after it was taken, by a rifle ball fired from the hill, since called Grant's Hill.

Such is the history of the mortal combat at Braddock's field, taken almost verbatim from the lips of old Mr. Butler. His narrative is clear and connected, his memory retentive, and his physical power considerable. Considering the lapse of time, it would, nevertheless, be surprising if his relation was entirely free from discrepancies.

He served also in the war of the Revolution; yet, in consequence of difficulty in obtaining certain proofs required by law, he was disappointed in his application for a pension. Whether it has been since granted, is not known.—His services are as notorious by tradition, as that he exists.

He has always maintained a good reputation, and are there none willing to cheer the last days of this old soldier!—DATE OBOLUM BELISARO.

NOTE.—The story of General Braddock being shot by young Fawcett is corroborated by received opinion, in the western part of the State, and it is said by Fawcett himself, who is yet living in Westmoreland. Butler made him a visit within a few years, principally on foot, when, no doubt, the old men "fought all their battles o'er again."

A MODERN BRUTUS.

In the year 1826, James Lynch Fitzstephen, a merchant, who was at that time mayor of Galway, in Ireland, sent his only son as commander of one of his ships to Bilboa in Spain, for a cargo of wine. The credit of which he possessed was taken advantage of by the son, who secreted the money with which he was entrusted for the purchase of the cargo; and the Spaniard who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland, to receive the debt, and establish a farther correspondence. The young men, who were nearly of the same age, sailed together with that apparent confidence and satisfaction which congenial pursuits generally create among mankind.—The ship proceeded on her voyage, and as every day brought them nearer the place of destination, and the discovery of the fraud of young Fitzstephen, he conceived the diabolical resolution of murdering his friend, a project in which, by promises of reward and fear, he brought the greatest part of the ship's crew to join. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was violently seized in his bed and thrown overboard. A few days more brought the ship to port. The father and friends of young Fitzstephen received him with joy, and in a short time bestowed a sufficient capital to enable him to commence business.

Security had now lulled every sense of danger, and he sought the hand of a beautiful girl, the daughter of one of his neighbours. His pinnaces were accepted, and the day appointed which was to crown his yet successful villany, when one of the sailors who had been on the voyage to Spain was taken ill, and finding himself on the point of death, sent for the father, and communicated a full account of the horrid deed his son had committed. The father, though struck speechless with astonishment and horror, at length shook off the feelings of the parent, and exclaimed, "Justice shall take its course."—He immediately caused his son to be seized with the rest of the crew, and thrown into prison. They all confessed their crime—a criminal prosecution was commenced, and in a few days, a small town in the west of Ireland beheld a sight scarcely paralleled in the history of mankind; a father, like another Brutus, sitting in judgment on his son; and like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice!—A father consigning his only son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bands of parental affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and justice demanded the blow! A father with his own lips pronouncing that sentence which left him childless, and at once blasted forever the honor of an ancient and noble family! "Were any other but your wretched father your judge," said the virtuous magistrate, "I might have dropped a tear over my child's memory, and solicited his life, though stained with murder; but you must die. These are the last drops which shall quench the spark of nature: and if you dare hope, implore heaven may not seal the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow creatures." Amazement sat on the countenance of every one. The fellow citizens of the inflexible magistrate, who revered his virtues and pitied his misfortunes, saw with astonishment the fortitude with which he yielded to the cruel necessity, and heard him doom his son to a public and ignominous death.

The relatives of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by all the ties of affection, of nature, and of compassion, to spare his son. His wretched mother flew in distraction to the head of her own family, and conjured him for the honor of their house, to rescue her from the ignominy the death of her son must bring upon their name. The citizens felt compassion for the father; affection for the man; every noble feeling was roused, and they privately determined to rescue the young man from prison during the night, under the conviction that Fitzstephen having already paid the tribute due to justice, and to honour, would secretly rejoice at the preservation of the life of his son. But they little knew the heart of this noble magistrate. By some accident their determination reached his ear; he instantly removed his son from the prison to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice.

In the morning he partook with his son the office of the holy communion: after giving and receiving a mutual forgiveness, the father said, "you have little time to live, my son, let the care of your soul employ the few moments.—Take the last embrace of your unhappy father."

The son was then hung at the door of his father; a dreadful monument of the vengeance of heaven, and an instance of the exercise of justice, that leaves every thing of the kind in modern times at an immeasurable distance.

The father immediately resigned his office; and after his death which speedily followed that of his son, the citizens fixed over the door of the house a death's head and cross bones, carved in black marble, to perpetuate his signal act of justice.

MR. ATKINSON, The Tales of Ann Dillon and Caroline Marlow, are, the first in particular, founded on facts. I have had some scruples in giving the former to the public; but on more reflection, I thought the conduct of the Indian hunter far too noble to be forgotten. I can assure the reader that the original of Ann Dillon and Ellen Marlow did live, and in regard to their sufferings on the Mississippi, I regret that my pen is too feeble to depict the reality. For the honor of human nature, I would rejoice to say that the character of Marlow, and his acts were fictions, but Ann Dillon is made to say no more in her story than I often heard her repeat. The reader will go with me when we redeem the odium on MAN, by turning from Marlow, to La Cerf—and the agency of the latter, I have, in solemn truth, related as it was related to me, unvaryingly many a time.

Again, Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, the Spanish governor at Natchez, did receive and protect Mrs. —— and her children, and reward the Indian hunter as far as that son of the forest would accept reward. Even where the acts and words of Gayoso are fictions, they ascribe nothing to him, but what in the given circumstances he would have said and done.

This generous Spaniard died from an attack of yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1799, when in the performance of his duty as Captain General of Louisiana, and it is no presumption to say, he went to the fruition of his own reward.

The story of Caroline Marlow, after her arrival at Natchez, is in part fictitious, except what relates to the return to Pennsylvania of Mrs. ——, and her restoration to her relations.

It must add to the interest of the tales, when the reader is told that what is stated respecting the reception and future conduct of Malcolm Kerr, to his sister, contains nothing of fiction but the names.

ANN DILLON.

A TALE.

Written for the Casket.

Not many months after I had fixed my residence on the banks of the Muskingum, in company with my friend William Swansey, we were walking in a most inviting spring evening along the margin of that beautiful stream, and inhaling the softened air from the bosom of the water.—Our promenade led us up a high and ragged cliff, whose frowning rocks hung over the narrowed and rippling river beneath. As we attained the highest point of the eminence, about a mile above the Overton farm, the beauty of our scenery arrested our steps. We had neither of us ever been before so high on our little river, and were pleased with the novelty of the landscape. Amid the multiplied objects which claimed our attention, we, for a few moments, overlooked an humble cottage directly opposite. But once seen, this mansion apparently retiring amongst the forest trees, and in part shaded by shrubbery, evinced so much of rude elegance of design that both our eyes were fixed upon the quiet picture it presented.

'I would be glad to know who are the residents of that little farm,' said Mr. Swansey.

'We can inform you,' replied two voices at once. Looking involuntarily behind us, we found the voices were those of William Swansey and his sister Jane, who had also enjoyed an evening stroll up the river, and had now overtaken their father and myself.

'The owner of that cottage,' continued young Swansey, is a Mrs. Ann Dillon, a woman not more remarkable for her fine and cultivated understanding, and her dignity, yet mildness of manners, than for the novel vicissitudes of her life. Mrs. Dillon, though retired with her daughter, is not a recluse, though, with her acquaintance, a not frequent visitor. Herself and child were fixed in this vicinity about the same time with ourselves. We are acquainted, and see each other occasionally, but cannot be considered as very intimate.'

We continued lingering to examine the modest retreat until the advance of evening admonished us that we had two miles to retrace; we resumed our walk, as young Swansey was relating some incidents in the latter life of the widow.

Months and years rolled on; Mr. Swansey, Captain Walters, and myself, all became acquainted, and most deeply interested in the story and fate of Mrs. Dillon. When I thought myself sufficiently intimate, I ventured to suggest that the incidents of her life deserved publication; but a shade of deep melancholy, and a decisive expression of *'not while I live,'* followed the first, and every future and similar hint, until in delicacy I dropped the subject.

This woman seldom smiled, and yet there never, perhaps, existed a face more expressive of calm composure of heart, nor one whose beams of joy were more bright when the prosperity and happiness of her friends were secured.

Miss Dillon became a wife about the same period in which were united young Overton and Jane Swansey. The son-in-law, aposebut truly deserving young man, became a resident at the cottage, and most richly worthy he was to be the son of Ann Dillon. Industrious, kind-hearted, sober, and to his wife's mother most filial; Thomas Harefield soon secured the esteem of us all, and smoothed the evening path of the grandmother and tender nurse of his little ones. Her son James Dillon, became a master pilot on the river.

If the morning and noon of her days were stormy, the evening was calm and sweet repose. That repose was secured by that brother so tenderly mentioned in the tales of her own life and that of Caroline Marlow. Mr. Malcolm Kerr resided on his farm, a few miles westward of his sister's retreat. There we often met him, a staid, rather distant and reserved, but most affectionate man. We often met him at Dillon Cottage, and often heard him express his thanks to heaven that he could wipe the tear from eyes he long considered closed for ever.

Their parents were at rest long previous to my acquaintance.

How often have myself and the generous Walters strolled to the White Cottage, and read or talked the hours away. Those walks, those readings, and those hours of kindly converse are closed now to Mrs. Dillon.

When the Casket, Containing the story of the Swansey family, came to our hands, I read it to my now aged friend, as I again did the adventures of Captain Walters. On a delightful evening of last August, sitting at the cottage door, the wanderings of Walters was read. As the story closed, Mrs. Dillon rose, and after being absent in the cottage a few moments, returned, and resuming herself in her arm chair, addressed me thus:

'Mr. Bancroft, the papers I hold in my hand,' at the same moment unfolding from a wrapper of green silk, a roll of manuscript, 'contains what you have so often kindly wished given to the world, and which I have so often declared should never be published while I lived. The seal will soon be broken,' continued she, firmly, as her friends and children, with one impulse, started from their seats, and crowded anxiously around her. 'Be seated, and be composed, my truly beloved friends'—and we were seated, and almost breathless, composed we were not, as Mrs. Dillon resumed.

'Is there ought to shock you in beholding this body, stricken by the hand of 78 years, and in the flower of life by many sorrows, being now called to rest, and a spirit once broken by suffering restored to the bosom of its Almighty Author? I hope not. Take these sheets, Mr. Bancroft, and look them over in your own room; I need not enjoin you to reserve them until I am no more. Then, if you find ought in them worthy of the public eye, dispose of them as your may deem proper.'

I received the papers amid a suffusion of tears from every eye around the aged matron. Her eye was tearless, but her heart leaned strongly towards her earthly friends, whilst her soul had mentally departed. That departure was not long delayed; and, on November 17th, the remains of the once lovely, and beloved Ann Dillon, was placed on the couch of everlasting peace. On the second day before her death, I received a summons to the cottage, where, when I entered, I found Mrs. Dillon pillowed on her bed, and her hand grasped by that of a most venerable man, who sat by her, and to whom she faintly pointed, saying, 'this is my brother, indeed.' It was her only brother, of whom I have spoken, and who had reached her cottage to receive her last breath, and to accompany her to the earth. Mr. Kerr survived his sister but two hours: they repose together.

The sheets confided to my care shall be mine as long as life remains; but I have made a fair and literal copy for the Casket, and also of the story of Caroline Marlow, so deeply interwoven with that of Ann Dillon.

LIFE OF ANN DILLON, BY HERSELF.

My parents, James and Mary Kerr, were united in their native country, the county of Down, Ireland, and my brother Malcolm, and a sister were born there; but I met the light on Swaters Creek, then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.—In the enjoyment of wealth rather above competence, our education was superior to that of farmers' children generally, at the early period between 1760, and 1775. I was one of the few young females then sent from the interior of Pennsylvania to Bethlehem; and I was sent there, because no other seminary could be found that my parents regarded equally eligible. My whole family were Calvinists, and rigid Presbyterians, and in that faith was I bred and have lived; but my education at Bethlehem, though conducted with no direct view to religious opinion, tended to soften in my mind the harsh features of every creed; but contributed, perhaps, from that very circumstance, to give a most painful direction to my whole life.

After my education at Bethlehem was completed, I solicited, by letter, permission from my parents to spend a few months in Philadelphia with my cousin, Ellen Milligan, who had been educated, and was leaving Bethlehem at the same time with myself. My beloved brother was then in Philadelphia, attending to his studies, and my time passed joyously indeed. One evening, at a lively party, I met with a young man, Bernard Dillon, who, to my heart and eye, had all the best, and most attractive qualities of his countrymen. Only a few days arrived from Ireland, young Dillon, with openness of heart, seemed to have come to his native land rather than to the country of strangers. His companion, with much less of polished manners or of pleasing exterior, had a something to me repulsive.—Not so appeared Hector Marlow in the eyes of my poor cousin Ellen, and an evening of hilarity entailed years of grief and wretchedness on me, and an early grave, in a desert, to the sweetly unoffending Ellen Milligan.

The deceitful dawn of attachment quickly opens into oppressive day; our young hearts were soon beyond our own control. Our new acquaintance were our constant companions. My brother mildly and tenderly remonstrated, perhaps his admonitions had too much of the brother and too little of the parent. They were not rejected, but slighted, and myself and cousin sung the airs of mirth and gladness on the very brink of ruin.

There was nothing of indelicate allusion or a dishonourable hint ever fell from either lover.—Dillon never harbored such thoughts, and Marlow was too deeply selfish, in his plans, to endanger success by attempting ought that could put his victim on her guard.

Self-claims on my true situation were roused at length, however, by a letter from my father, informing me that the ensuing week he would be in Philadelphia to convey me home to Paxton.—This letter, which ought to have given the highest pleasure, struck a damp to my very soul, and opened a fearful view of the gulf before me.—Holding the open sheet in my hand, and scarce daring to think of my own imprudence, I was interrupted by the playful entrance of Dillon. The cause of my depression of spirits, too strong to be a moment concealed, was no sooner communicated to, than it was fully shared by my too beloved Dillon. Alas! his melancholy was even more persuasive than his gaiety.

'You leave me then, Anne, and why? because I have been taught to worship God in another form.'

'No! no! for otherwise,' I sobbed, 'but I dread my parents will not, cannot consent.'

'They will, they must relent,' if said Dillon, 'we put it beyond their power to prevent.'—His energy of expression, his sincerity of heart, which I could not doubt, and my own feelings were triumphant, and that evening, unknown to my brother, Ellen and myself placed our fates beyond the guardian cares of parents or common friends—we became the wives of Dillon and Marlow.

Keeping my marriage a secret from my brother, perhaps saved him and myself from utter ruin. The next morning, and before I had time to see Alexander, my father arrived, and together came to seek me at my lodging. Without any warning, I heard my father's voice in the passage, and as he entered the room, in an attempt to clasp him in my arms, I fell in a flood of tears at his feet. Father and brother were equally distressed and astonished, but the truth soon appeared. My father rejected Dillon as he advanced, and turned in unutterable anger to his son, and exclaimed, 'Malcolm, did you know this?'

'I did not, as I have an immortal soul,' most imploringly replied my brother. 'No, my father,' I desperately added, 'my brother is innocent.' My father a moment surveyed the terrified group before him with a stern visage, but his features relaxed as he sunk into a chair folding me to his bosom.

'It is my own fault,' sobbed the parent, 'God forgive us all for our follies.' The severity of his countenance was restored, but it was still too visible that his heart was severely wounded.—With his accustomed order and promptness, our affairs in Philadelphia were arranged in the course of a few days, and my father and his children were on their way to a home of tears. My husband had some property, which with his natural openness of heart, he had placed in the hands of a merchant of Philadelphia, from whom he could never obtain restitution, except of a very small part.

The fate of my cousin Ellen was still more severe; though imprudently united to a stranger to my family, my husband was a gentleman in the true meaning of the word; he was more, he was all that a husband; under adverse circumstances, could be; but Marlow finding his hopes of fortune not entirely gratified, threw off the mask, and became the tyrant of one of the most gentle, patient, and faithful of women. Without support from parent, or brother, or sister, for Ellen was a lone orphan, and her little property in the hands of a profligate, who acted as a robber, with the authority of a husband.—Gaming and its attendant, intoxication, were rapidly followed by ruin, and Ellen, a few weeks after, becoming a mother, was driven from her paternal home, with her babe on her bosom.—My father's house was the only refuge; and long after the sun had set, on a cold and stormy winter's day, a rap at our door was followed by the entrance of Marlow and my ever beloved Ellen: We flew round her, and my mother unfolded the little sleeping and happy unconscious Henry. Nature could sustain itself no longer, Ellen, broken by abuse and fatigue, she had walked from Philadelphia, sunk in my arms, and was for many days lingering on the brink of the grave. Care, tenderness, and the innate feelings of the mother, brought her through the struggle, but to what was she restored! To the prospect of poverty, and misery, and violence, from the very hands which ought to have shielded her, as far as human power could do so, from every pain.

In our now discordant society there was one sweet being I have not hitherto named. Before our marriage, Mr. Dillon had taken me to see a most lovely niece, whom he had brought with him from Ireland, and who was then attending school. There was a mystery in the conduct of her uncle towards this child, and all I ever heard from his mouth respecting her was, that Caroline Morton was the only child of a dearly beloved sister, and that through life she should be as his own child. This promise was fulfilled; Caroline had become one of our society, and soon endeared herself so much to my father, mother, sister and brother, as to have indeed a stranger to suppose her a younger and cherished member of our family.

Thus stood our domestic affairs, when my father concluded to put into execution a plan long formed, a plan I fear, at last, precipitated in part from the derangement produced by my marriage. His property being disposed of, and preparations made, my father became the patriarch of a large party, who removed to the west, and seated themselves in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Good will, if not affection, had hitherto marked the conduct of my parents and brother towards my husband, which was, on his part, fully returned, but Marlow came amongst us a demon of discord. It is sometimes excused from the amiability of its source, but the blind partiality of national preference very often ranges the honorable and just on the side of the unworthy; and such was now the case. My father had been more than liberal to my husband, but to our family two babes were added, and my parents and brother could ill-look, seeing my substance wasted on idleness, insolence, and improvidence, in the person of Marlow. Affection and pity for Ellen and her little Henry restrained my relations; but what little of happiness remained to me was now gone. Distress, murmur and anguish, were followed by utter despair. Of the conduct of my own husband, I had no complaint to make, except in regard to his obstinate confidence in Marlow and the imploring face of Ellen plead for the wretch even in my own heart.

We were, one evening, sitting melancholy in our room, when Dillon, affectionately seizing my hand, paused a few moments, observed, 'My Anne, we cannot remain here; would you be willing to go with me to Natchez?' I turned my eyes upon his with unfeigned astonishment, and we both continued silent for several minutes, when, at length, I replied, 'My husband, if our

happiness could be secured by my going with you to the ends of the earth, I am ready; but, can I leave my parents? see you willing to risk these three innocents to the fearful dangers of such a voyage?' I then mustered strength to step to the pallet, where our own little ones and Catharine Marlow were sleeping, and seating myself beside the tranquil couch, burst into a flood of tears. Did it was affected to the soul, and without either expressing another word, we shortly after retired to bed, not to rest, for I believe neither of us slept a single moment through that dreadful night.

I soon found, however, that the intention to remove to Natchez, or New Orleans, was not a passing thought, as the subject was renewed, and finally decided by Ellen. That suffering woman came into my room in the absence of both our husbands, and with more of cheerfulness and composure than I had seen her assume since her arrival at my father's house—she addressed me thus, 'Anna, do you know that Marlow is going to remove to Natchez?' 'I suspected as much,' I replied, 'and my husband and myself and children are going also.'

'Oh!' ejaculated the confiding wife, as she kissed and clasped her son to her breast, 'we may yet be happy, your father may yet love us;' and then turning to me observed, in a most affecting tone, 'I could go into a desert, and live on the fruits of the forest, rather than bear the distress of the last two years; but, oh! we may still be happy.' Not being longer able to command her raising feelings, my cousin retired. I endeavoured to hope, for her and myself, but with every effort, a distress of futurity left a damp on my spirits.

The project of removal was at length communicated to my parents and brother, and as may be supposed, disapproved by all. The dangers, the distance, and the separation, were set before us—but, before us, alas, were other evils not less appalling, and, if possible, less within our control. It is a vain attempt to give even a faint idea of the scene of parting. My heart recoils from its recollection—and pass it over. I broke the hearts of my beloved parents, and deserved to suffer more bitterness than was in my cup. From the comforts of a farm-house, where plenty and affection reigned, and where my infants were rocked on the knees of their grandparents or their doating uncle, I was in a few hours borne along in a floating ark. At the present day, when those then desolate regions have changed by cultivation, and when the voyager sees towns and farms at every bend of the stream, it can hardly be believed that two delicately educated females, with their little children, could be induced, by any motive, to encounter such a charge; but the reader may believe, for I am tracing the record of fact.

In the summer of 1783, after passing Wheeling, a lengthened waste of wood and water lay before us, but the wilds around us were not inhabited by our worst enemy, we had that enemy, that Demon with us, and dearly did he inflict upon us the punishment due to our imprudence. From the outset, I suspected that Marlow had laid himself under a momentary restraint; his conduct about the time of removal, and for a few days in the early part of our voyage, was regular and not unkind to his wife, but the sickness of my husband unchained the monster. Mr. Dillon was a much more athletic, and when necessary, a far more determined man than Marlow, but a rapid and wasting fever soon reduced to utter weakness our only protector, and left us exposed to a brutality which baffles every description. The inebriety of Marlow was a madness without sleep, and a fury which seemed directed to every living object within its reach. The unremitting storm, however, beat most violently on the wretched Ellen.

Thus were a man stretched on the bed of death, two defenceless women, and four still more defenceless children, carried every day farther into those silent regions, where civilized man had scarce dared to enter unarmed; separated from all human assistance, and left to bear the fangs of a tyger in human form. How we were enabled to advance and escape destruction, must be known alone to him whose hand and eye was on us when all visible help was gone. The waters were unusually high, and we were well supplied with provisions; we must have passed the Rapids of Ohio in the night, as we never perceived the dangerous rocks, since so much dreaded.

Our entrance into the turbid Mississippi, was hailed as a surety that a large portion of the expected time to reach Natchez, was passed, and glad would Ellen and myself have then reached a village of savages, but even the Indians seemed to have vanished. The third or fourth evening after our entrance into the Mississippi, in an attempt to bring the boat to shore, her bottom slipped on a sunken log, and swinging round, remained motionless. The horror of being left aground as the river was falling, struck to the heart of even Caroline, and one scream of 'Oh! for God's sake, let us get her off,' burst from us all. My exhausted husband made an effort to rise, when the harsh voice of Marlow carried with it despair. 'Get her off, and be d—n'd,' ejaculated the madman, as he let fall the oar and deliberately proceeded to his whiskey barrel, took a heavy draft, and sat down, the picture of untamable rage. Ellen and myself, with the feeble Caroline, exhausted our entire strength in vain, and were compelled to submit to our fate.

It was about the latter end of July, or beginning of August, the heat was oppressive, and the insects in countless myriads swarmed around us, and without previous experience of its necessity, we had made no preparatory defence against their stings, and the terrible night on which our boat was stranded, was only one of many, when Ellen and myself were sleeplessly employed to procure defence and rest to our suffering children.

Next morning's dawn opened to us all the horrors of our situation. The boat was lying in a bed of ooze, about twenty yards from shore.—The retiring water had left us at least twice that distance. When I communicated our fearful state to my husband, he turned his dying eye upon the now terrified and stupified Marlow, and observed, 'Miserable man, behold your work.' Marlow sate without reply or movement on the side-way of the boat, a something like remorse crossed his haggard brow, when Ellen, folding her sweet boy most convulsively to her heart, uttered in a broken voice, 'My little love, my babe, must we thus perish!' The horrors before him, and his conscious feeling of imprudence, his children, his niece, and his beloved wife, for I know I was beloved, was too much for the erring, but generous Dillon. 'Great God, forgive me, and, oh! protect these innocents,' were the last words I ever heard from his lips, though he survived in utter weakness many days after our wreck, for such it was.

After the sun rose, I felt that, whatever of safety from earthly means could now be procured, depended on myself, and, with all the resolution I could command, I surveyed the waste in which we were placed. The high bank stood as a wall of cane and weeds, deeply green almost to blackness. The shore was one expanse of blue mud. The river presented a view still more dreary; it appeared to flow from us like worldly kindness in the day of calamity. With all these prospects of distress, our worst terrors arose from dread of the ferocious Marlow; but we were something relieved by finding his coward mind reached by his own danger, and this day, for the first of the voyage, he remained sober, and gave us all the assistance in his power.

With great exertions we succeeded in constructing a causeway of planks and our now useless oars, so as to reach the shore and procure fuel, as without smoke our very existence would have been intolerable from the mosquetoes and gnats. It is only those who have been on the Mississippi, and who have scanned the features of its shores, bars and islands, who can form an adequate idea of our future residence. Our boat was our house and ark. Those boats are mere boxes of sawn timber, with roofs very seldom sufficiently close to turn rain. That was one advantage we possessed, the roof of our ark was a complete defence against the falling torrents, which pour with indescribable abundance in those latitudes. As the river became daily lower, the bar on which we lay expanded, and, in about a month, was spread below us a sweep of dry, naked, and burning sand, upwards of three miles along the river, and from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile wide. Above us, at one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards, the sand-bar commenced, and the current swept along the shore. It may excite no one surprise, though true, that it was not without great toil, difficulty, and even danger, that we could procure water.

[To be Continued.]

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

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From the Philadelphia Price Current.

PUBLIC SALES.—JANUARY 5.

BY SIMPKINS & RICHARDS.

SUGAR—At 60 days
—— 18 hhds. New Orleans, new crop, $8,75 per 100 lbs
—— 3 hhds. —— do. do. $8,60
—— 9 hhds. do. old crop $8,30
—— 3 hhds. do. do. $8,20
—— 1 hhd. St. Croix $9,45, cash
—— 1 hhd. Porto Rico $7, cash
MOLASSES 28 hhds. N. O. 31 a 32½ a per gal. 90 days
—— 2 hhds Sugar House 30 a
—— 5 hhds West India 23 c
PIMENTO, 103 bags, Jamaica, damaged, 14½ c per lb. cash
RUFFLES, 18 pretty quarts $6 per gross, 6 mos
TWINE, 10 bales, Canada 15 a per lb. cash

BY H. P. ALLEN & CO.
January 5.

COFFEE, 50 bags, Rio 14½ a per lb., 90 days
25 bags, do. 14½

The following Insolvents have advertised their intention of taking the Benefit of the Several Acts of Insolvency of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday next, the 13th inst. Those who issue private notices are not contained in it.

Samuel Hankinson, Brick Layer, 441 8th, above Noble.
Isaac Pippitt, Plumber.
John Golder, Attorney at Law, Locust st. above 12th.
John E. Leader, Cabinet Maker, N. Liberties.
St. Clair Mitchell, Cordwainer, M'Kean's Court.
George G. Grubb, late Storekeeper, 23 Perry st.
Joseph Daniels, Bricklayer, S. E. corner Tenth and Pleasant sts.
Thomas Hurley, Baker, 249 South Third st.
Isaac Webb, Porter, Shipper, between 5th and 6th.
John Wilson, weaver, Schuylkill Seventh, between Race and Vine streets.
Karl W. Metzler, cordwainer, 9th st. German. road.
Francis Donegan, weaver, Southwark.
Thos. Leeman, oysterman, 2 Gaskill st.
Alex. Thompson, cordwainer, Lombard, between 5th and 6th sts.
James Tracy, late grocer, 471 Market st.
Wm. Burkett, house carpenter, Mead alley.
Aaron Stoops, cordwainer, Christian above 4th.
Jas. M'Coll, house carpenter, Mercer and Warren sts.
Jacob Brigenhoitz, labourer, Front st. near the Navy Yard.
Bartholomew Baker, chairmaker, 4th and Carpenter sts. Southwark.
Jacob Wolshon, oysterman, 4th below Shippen sts.
Jas. Hughes house carpenter, Dean st. between 11th and 12th sts.
Jn. Lee, soap boiler, 82 George's st. Southwark.
F. S. Longaire, shoemaker maker, 27 Johnst. Southwark.
A. W. Moore, plasterer, cor. Callowhill and 11th sts.
Alex. Wall, porter, late scourer, S. 3d, opposite Pear.
Wm. Folkrod, taylor, Tammany st. N. L.
John Leonard, house carpenter, Southwark.
Thos Hardin, tobacconist, Blockley Township.
J. M. Jackson, brass carpenter, L. Dublin Township.
Wm. Leitman, 64 S. 11th st. late distiller.
Jas. Little, storekeeper, Ryberry, Philadelphia Co.
Wm. M'Maken, umbrella maker, Arch above Broad.
Daniel Clarke, porter, Quince street, near Spruce.
John Bizoard, oak cooper, Philadelphia county.
Richard Brown, porter, No. 6 Bonsall street.
William Rambo, millwright, Philadelphia county.
Thos. Middleton, cordwainer, 10 Pine Cherry alley.
Charles Haverstick, silver smith, No. 66 Zane street.
John Crox, labourer, Schuylkill Eighth st. near Arch.
John Mansure, mariner, No. 100 Prime street.
William B. Forestone, hair dresser, Fifth street, near Buttonwood lane.
John Shepherd, cordwainer, St. John st. near Beaver.
Francis Dollman, tobacco cutter, Buttonwood street.
David Stark, trader, St. John street.
George Seaman, mariner, No. 306 South Second st.
John Bethell, laborer, No. 21 Beaver street.
Samuel Butler, tailor, Front street, below Walnut.
Christian Hight, coach maker, No. 3 Hinckel's Court.
Joseph Holmes, trader, No. 56 South street.
David Thomas, collector Collins' Court.
James Bowles, stone cutter, No. 242, Race street.
George Battist, confectioner, No. 4 South Sixth street.
John Syphax, porter, No. 46 Currant alley.
Richard Caldwell, printer, M'Kean's court.
Philip Shinkle, sadler, Apple street, N. L.
John Minshall, house carpenter, No. 25 George's street.
George Messeck, mariner, Shield's court.
Joseph Purdon, laborer, Philadelphia county.
John Murphy, oyster cellar keeper, 43 South street.
John Fanshaw, trader, Decatur street, near Carpenter.
James Lucas, pedlar, Germantown road, above Second street.
William Fenton, book binder, 146 North Front street.
Richard Campbell, waterman, No. 62 Oak street, N. L.
Isaac Davis, late storekeeper, N. E. corner Seventh and Spruce streets.
George Lloyd, late shoe dealer, Philadelphia.
Lewis Chamberlain, watch maker, 109 North 2d st.
David B. Nones, trader, Walnut street, above Tenth.
Emanuel J. Lyons, late trader, No. 210 South street.
William Wheeler, laborer, Moyamensing.
Jacob Bender, book binder, Vine street.
Ebenezer Hurlbert, laborer, Federal st. near Front.
John De Young, hair dresser, No. 34 South street.
John Klufhes, white smith, Moyamensing.
John Dell, victualler, city of Philadelphia.
George Aregood, weaver, Penn Township.
William Dewees, laborer, Philadelphia county.
Obadiah B. Beechey, painter, Kensington.
John Steward, victualler, Kensington.
William Williams, frame maker, N. Liberties.
Benjamin Markley, carter, N. Liberties.
Jacob Ludenburgh, house carpenter, N. Liberties.
George M'Donald, cordwainer, Philadelphia county.
John Duffey, glass blower, Kensington.
Henry W. Krewson, mariner, N. W. corner of Fifth and Spruce street.
John W. Keeley, cordwainer, Philadelphia county.
Peter Hess, sheet iron worker, N. Liberties.
Samuel Wilson, teacher, city of Philadelphia.
Thomas K. Wallace, late iron merchant, Race, above Eighth street.
William Cochrane, labourer, Washington street, near Schuylkill Front.
Christian Bentley, tobacconist, Fourth street, near Poplar lane.
James George, biscuit baker, Arch st. west of Broad st.
George De Courcey, waiter, Prosperous alley.
Geo. Phillips, carter, Fourth st. above Coates st.
William Bunting, shingle shaver, Lamej st. between Hudd and Front.
Thos. Dickenson, painter, 253 South Third st.
Henry Witmer, inn keeper, 30 North Fifth st.
Daniel Yerges, house carpenter, N. Liberties.
William Bowen, Jr. inn keeper, Germantown.
Saml. Jeffers, brick maker, Germantown Road.
William Stewart, Jr. mariner, 113 North Water st.
Ezra Houras, store keeper Penn, Township.
Henry Crist, laborer, Kensington.
John L. Hogeland, late boatman, Sixth st. near Race.
Godfrey G. Ashman, rule maker, Northern Liberties.
James H. Bennet, shipwright, Kensington.
Lewis Roop, blacksmith, county of Philadelphia.
Jacob Lechler, gunsmith, Northern Liberties.
Wm. Flank, carpenter, No. 20 Vine street.
Jacob Colebaugh, farmer, Oxford township.
John Haga, wagoner, Germantown, co. of Philad.
William Bolt, physician, No. 43 North Third street.
James White, farmer, Blockley township, co. of Philadelphia, late of Camden, New Jersey.
Gabriel Shultz, laborer, Liberty Alley, near Front street Northern Liberties.
William Moore, oysterman, No. 106 Race street.
Robert Mason, late distiller, No. 360 Market street, now No. 87 Shippen street.
George W. Abbett, miller, late tavern keeper, formerly of Lehigh co. now Vine street, near Schuylkill.
John Claxton, merchant, No. 72 Crown street.
John Doyle, carpenter, residing between Mark's Lane and Race street, above Eleventh st.
John Marsh, laborer, Queen st. between Front and 2d.
Thomas Whattenby, silversmith, 131 N. Second st.
Anthony Lafitte, teacher and interpreter, 9 Penn st.
Pasquale Lucioni, late limiterer and tavern keeper, Market street.
Jacob L. Walton, late farmer, Vine street.
John Walker, grocer, S. W. cor. Third and Union sts.
Theodore Gilbee, comb maker, 42 New street.
Joel Fithian, late store keeper, 2 Sansom street.
Matthew Lyons, saddler, 93 South Water street.
Archibald H. Gibson, pedlar, 180 Plum street.
Robert South, jeweller, 12 South Sixth street.
Samuel Rinsteller, shipwright, back of No. 4 Duke street, Northern Liberties.
John Parvin, late hardware merchant, No. 18 S. Fourth street, now near Germantown.
Joseph Clark, tavern and hack keeper, 19 Penn st.
David S. Ingersoll, dealer in glass and crockery ware, North Third street, now at Kensington.
Joseph Reed, Esquire, Poplar Lane.
Owen Murray, tavern keeper, S. Third, near George st.
William R. Jones, cordwainer, sign of the King of Prussia, Race street.
Constantine Snell, pedlar, Sixth st. below Spruce.
David Poynter, clerk, No. 106 W. Market street.
Hazel Graves, soap boiler, No. 18 Spruce street.
Smith W. Clark, late dry goods store keeper, No. 183 South Seventh street.
John S. Woodruff, printer, Carter's Alley.
William Percival, carpenter, county of Philadelphia.
Henry R. Lewis, carpenter, Mechanic street.
Bernard Gallager, late grocer, 12 South Seventh street.
John Mortimer, bookseller and stationer, 99 Wood st.
Peter Hammer, laborer, Swanson street.
John Doyle, late grocer, No. 342 High street.
Abraham Kimmey, mariner, N. W. corner Third and Plum streets.
G. Frederick Hawman, lock and white smith, Cherry street, near Fifth.
Thomas D. Cousin, carpenter, back of 73 George st.
John Hains, shipwright, Kensington.
William B. Vaughan, shipwright, Kensington.
Thomas Lowry, house carpenter, Julien street, N. L.
Patrick W. M'Gee, shoemaker, late No. 83 North Third street, now No. 4 Franklin Place.
Henry D. Lentz, grocer, formerly in Second st. above Callowhill, now residing in Passyunk.
James Selby, Jr., mariner, No. 16 Almond street.
William T. Elder, late merchant, Vine street, near 7th.
William Rankin, blacksmith, Tammany street, N. L.
Isaac Shotwell, hatter, Seventh st. above Callowhill.
Knight Dowden, laborer, Loumbard street.
Thomas Anderson, late grocer and tavern keeper, city of Philadelphia and county of Philadelphia.
Richard Gray, mariner.
Andrew M. Prevost, iron master, Ninth street, below South, Moyamensing.
Abraham Cuyk, late trader, late tavern keeper, late lottery broker, No. 83 North Water street.
John W. Eastwick, plasterer.
Calvin S. Williams, map and print colorer, late publisher, No. 1 Coates street.
Aaron Coburn, confectioner, No. 7 North Fifth st.
Patrick Logan, late pedlar, late tavern keeper, late weaver, late laborer, Debtor's Apartment, Prison.
Joseph Eyquen, dealer, South Fourth street.
Francis Stahan, tailor, No. 45 South Sixth street.
James Hoover, sea captain, No. 2 York Court.
Alfred Thacher, of the late firm of Johnson & Thacher, shoe dealer, North Second street.

PENITENTIARY.

Calhoun Bennett—Charles Bues—Washington Taylor—James Smith.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 82 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 42 of which were of adults and 40 children—24 under one year of age—8 were from the Alms House and 17 people of colour are included.

We understand, the Bank of Pennsylvania has taken of the State Loan upwards of one million of dollars, on and since the first instant, which comprises the whole amount which remained to be disposed of under the act of 22d April last.

A fire was discovered between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, in a painter and glazier's shop, near the corner of Fourth and Green streets. The building was a frame, and, with its contents, consisting of oils, paints, &c. was entirely consumed.

A lady of our acquaintance asked a watchman why he never cried the hour near her door. "Why, you see, Ma'am, there's an ugly sort of an alley just above your house; and I like to slip by as quietly as I can." Sir Richard Baker once said to one of the nocturnal guards of the London streets—"You bring me plenty of poor girls, and plenty of drunkards. I wish some of you would occasionally bring a good stout burgler."

A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of a villain, who, yesterday morning, entered the stable of William B. Pritchett, at the Southwark Brewery, and cut out the tongue of his horse.

Two men were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning, both severely injured by the firing of guns—the life of one is supposed to be in danger.

A man broke into the Merchants' Coffee House on Saturday night, and stole a few articles of small value. One of the family hearing a noise, descended into the Exchange Room, and the robber escaped through a back window.

Within a short time after the robbery of the Reading mail, more than one hundred pair of pistols were retailed by Mr. Scull, at his celebrated establishment, in Third street, for the sale of sporting implements.

We understand, says the Bucks County Intelligencer that Mr. Sargent, the principal Engineer on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, has resigned the office of Chief Engineer.—We have not understood the cause of Mr. Sargent's resignation.

In several parts of the city attempts have actually been made, late at night, to steal the knobs of door-bells. In one instance, last week, a fellow not only succeeded in this, but dug up and carried off the scraper, with the marble block in which it was fixed.

A correspondent of a morning paper suggests that Councils should fix certain days and hours for washing pavements. As women have no votes, and their husbands vote by ballot, the measure might be safe.

As Mr. Booth, the tragedian, has friends in several of our cities, it may be proper to mention that he has not been placed in the hospital, but is under the best medical care at his lodgings.

In neither house of the state Legislature was a quorum present on Monday. On Tuesday the Senate proceeded to business, but a quorum was still wanting in the other house.

According to the Quebec Star, of the 23d ult. there was then timber enough in the market, at that port, to load one hundred ships.

The Baltimore American mentions that, on Tuesday, a light carriage, fitted with a sail, and containing six persons, was propelled rapidly, on the rail-road, by a very gentle breeze. A single horse drew two carriages, with fifty or sixty passengers, eleven or twelve miles an hour, with perfect ease.

At Savannah, on the 21st ult. the river had began to rise, in consequence of a three days plentiful rain, after a drought of more than four months. Six thousand bales of cotton had recently arrived from Augusta and Darien, and three thousand were erected on the next day.

The Louisville and Portland Canal, around the Falls of the Ohio, is expected to be completed during the next summer.

The Fayettaville, N. C. Observer states, that the notes of the banks of that state are now on a par with the United States' Bank notes.

It is stated that Gen. Barradas, who lately made so miserable a figure in Mexico, has arrived in New York, from New Orleans, to sail for Havre in the packet of the 1st proximo.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has decreed the payment of $100,000 to the widow and daughters of the late Governor Dorrego, who was put to death during the civil wars.

From Kentucky we learn, that George Robertson, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of the State, and that Richard A Buckner, a Member of the last Congress, has been appointed Associate Judge in his stead. A bill, providing for calling a Convention, had been rejected in the Senate of that State, by 19 votes to 18.

The legislature of New Jersey met again on Tuesday, the 6th of January.

The Collector of Canal Tolls at Albany, has published his statement for the past season. The amount of toll collected by him is $161,416 04. The total number of boats that arrived at and departed from Albany was twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-nine.

The SagHarbor Corrector mentions, that at a place called Pond Hollow Woods, in the township of Oyster bay, L. I. two boys, a few days since, while searching for rabbits, observed a couple of black snakes making their escape from them by crawling under the decayed stump of a tree, beneath which they discovered 130 others, all of which they killed. Numbers of them measured six feet in length.

The interments in Baltimore during the past week amounted to 19—males 8, females 11.

The Albany Argus states, that the letter supposed to have been written by Chancellor Lansing, to his friends, has not been received, and no intelligence has yet been obtained concerning his fate.

The Savannah Georgian announces the arrival at that port of the schooner Leander from Providence. She measures but seven tons, and was manned with a crew of two men. Having lost her boat, and some of her sails and spars, she put in to refit, preparatory to extending her voyage to St Augustine.

Clara Fisher was playing with success, last week, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Two booksellers were lately sentenced, in London, to imprisonment for six months, and a fine of fifty pounds each, for selling indecent books.

Commodore Jacob Jones, who has returned from a long service in command of our Squadron in the Pacific Ocean, has taken command of the Baltimore Naval Station in pursuance of instructions from the Navy Department.

The Mobile Register announces that the President's Message was received in that city in the space of only 92 3-4 hours from Washington.

Count Ney, son of the late Marshal Ney, and the Count Otranto, have arrived at Charleston.

One dollar counterfeit notes of the New York State Bank at Albany, are in circulation. They are lettered E. dated July 1st, 1829, Fr. Bloodgood, President, Richard Yates, Cashier. The Cashier's name is badly done; but the rest, though on close examination, it seems to be coarser than the true bills, is well calculated to deceive.

Two hundred and fifty articled clerks have applied to be admitted as attornies, in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, at London, at the present term.

The Rev. Mr. Carll, of this city, is giving lectures in the city of Washington, on the subject of infant schools.

At a confirmation held lately in York, England, seven mantua-makers were observed taking patterns of the Archbishop's sleeves.

In the English Court of Exchequer, Lord Chief Baron Alexander recently remarked, respecting a case that happened to be called, that it had been in court twenty years, and presented greater difficulties than at the commencement; while the matter was one which a mutual friend might have settled in two days.

A machine has lately been invented in Paris for threading needles. It operates so certain and readily, that a blind man may use it.

Dr. Doddridge, in a letter dated April 27, 1726, mentions the execution, at Leicester, of a gentlewoman, for the murder of her niece who was four years old. By her will she had settled all her property on the child, of whom she was exceedingly fond. One morning, as it lay asleep in her arms, a sudden fancy, as the Doctor calls it, induced her to cut its head off. She immediately ran into the street, in great agony, proclaiming what she had done.

The committee of the Virginia Convention to reduce into order the resolutions adopted, consists of Messrs. Doddridge, Madison, Marshall, Johnson, Leigh, of Chesterfield, Tazewell, and Cooke.

A western paper notes that the last message of the Governor of Indiana is twice as long as that of the President.

The U. S. sloop Florida, Lieut. Morris, sailed from Pensacola on the 19th ult. for the Tortugas, to complete a survey.

A respectable female, named Rachel Johnson, was killed in Pittsburg, Pa. on Christmas eve, by the firing of a fowling piece. This case has excited some suspicion, and a legal examination will take place to ascertain whether her death was occasioned accidentally or by design.

The Utica, N. Y. Gazette, of last Thursday says, that the Erie Canal is free from ice and navigable to Buffalo.

The Savannah Georgian, of the 25th December, says, that shad were sold on the 24th ult. in market at seventy-five cents a piece.

The Franklin Insurance Company of Boston, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent.

In one of the criminal courts at London, a lad of fourteen convicted of theft, for the third time within a year, was sentenced to seven years transportation. He called out to the Judge, addressing him by an indecent epithet—"Then I shall be just of age; and I hope you will stick up there till I come back." The court reconsidered the sentence, and ordered him to be transported for life.

The river (says the Albany Daily Advertiser) still remains entirely free of ice. This is the first season ever known for a long time, at least, that it has not been closed before the 1st of January.

The winter has set in unusually early in Great Britain. There were several heavy falls of snow the latter part of November, which had blocked up the roads and prevented the regular arrival of the mails in London.

A letter from Key West, to the editor of the Magnolia Advertiser, states that, during the past season, above 70, out of 100 or 180 persons who remained on the islands, fell victims to disease; and that but one escaped entirely.—Provisions became so scarce that half-grown chickens sold for two dollars.

Mr. John Archer, a gentleman 71 years of age, and very highly esteemed, was killed in Salem, Mass., on Sunday evening by coming in contact with a post in the dark.

A London paper declares that nothing can equal the disgraceful state of dilapidation, filth, and mutilation, of the cloisters and much of the interior of Westminster Abbey.

On New Year's Eve, the Bachelors of Boston gave a splendid ball, at which above four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The company began to assemble between 8 and 9, supped at half past 10, and danced till 2.

The Brandywine is the largest vessel ever sent on the West India station. The bill, recently passed, making appropriations for her outfit, provides $20,000 for her repairs, $3000 for wear and tear, while in commission, and $64,369 for pay, provisions, &c.

The citizens of Wheeling have adopted a resolution, calling upon their Delegates to secede from the Virginia Convention, as soon as they have ascertained that they cannot secure the White Basis in the popular branch of the Legislature.

About eight o'clock on Friday evening, a man was knocked down in Centre street, New York, with a large club, and robbed of his watch and hat. The blow rendered him so senseless that he was unable to make any resistance, or alarm the watchman.

The governor of Indiana gives it as his opinion, that the state has gained about 95,700 souls by emigration during the last year, and not less than 6,000 by natural increase.

Missouri, by the census of last year, was found to have 112,409 inhabitants.

There is a project on foot at Paris of forming a cemetery after the manner of the ancient pyramids, capable of containing 5,000,000 bodies.

Since the loss of its possessions in America, the public revenue of Spain has been reduced to about five millions sterling. It appears that the incumbrances of all other states in Christendom, collectively, do not equal the burden with which Great Britain is singly charged.

Two new towns, Patterson and Tuscarora, have sprung up near Pottsville, Pa. in the vicinity of the coal mines. The genius of Aladin's lamp cannot hold a candle to the spirit of the coal mines.

A panther, seven feet eight inches long, was shot at West Bethlehem, Pa. recently, after a chase of a mile by several citizens. It is said there is another in the vicinity.

In Sudbury, Eng. the daughter of Sir L. M'Lean, M. D. was recently severely burnt by one of her bishop sleeves taking fire, as she passed her arm within three feet of a candle.

The ship Franklin, lost on the shoals of Eyerland, Nov. 22d, had on board an unusually valuable cargo, amounting, as some of the shippers estimate, to about $100,000, most of which is insured in New York.

A worthy citizen of New Haven, Conn. was knocked down, on his return home late on one night last week, and robbed of his hat, boots, and some other articles. He was knocked down by a "bottle imp," which he was attempting to carry home in a "jug," but who contrived to escape, notwithstanding the cork.

A letter, from London, dated Nov. 28th, received in New York, says—The loan in Holland for the Canals in America, secured by three towns, for three millions, was full in a few minutes. The sums down in three hours, amounted to seventeen millions.

The circulation of the Bank of Buenos Ayres, on the 10th October, was as follows:—

Old and new notes,	$15,289,616
Copper coin,	275,414
	$15,565,030

An officer replied to Marshal Bessompierre, who asked his age, that he was either thirty-eight or forty-eight; but he could not tell exactly. The Marshal expressing surprise, the officer said:—"I count my rents and my money, that I may not be cheated; but I never trouble my head about my years, as no one can rob me of them."

In the New York Sessions, since the revised statutes came into operation, a prisoner is asked, instead of 'Guilty or not guilty,'—"Do you demand a trial upon this indictment?"

Speaking of the mildness of the season, the Baltimore American tells us that frogs were seen in motion on Christmas day, and heard croaking on Monday morning.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, a memorial from New York, asking protection for the Indians, was presented by Mr. Sanford, and laid on the table on motion of Mr. Forsyth.

The Ocean Insurance Company of New York, on Monday declared a semi-annual dividend of sixteen per cent.; making, with the previous dividend, thirty two per cent. for the past year.

The owner of a vessel at Gloucester, Mass. was recently subjected to the expense of $120 for insurance, in consequence of the negligence of the captain in not advising him of her safety. It appears she sailed from Camden, Me. and after being out 14 days, and no tidings of her, she was insured; the policy was scarcely executed, when the owner accidentally heard of her being wind bound at Portland.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 78 persons during the past week—36 men, 10 women, 25 boys, and 17 girls. 12 died of scarlet fever—31 under 5 years of age.

A passenger on board the steam boat Robert Fulton, arrived at Wheeling, from Cincinnati, in two days and a half, against a tide of four miles per hour. The passengers took the stage from Wheeling, and arrived in Baltimore in three days, making the whole passage from Cincinnati to that city in five days and a half, a distance of six hundred and sixty miles.

The Wheeling Compiler, of the 30th December, states that the Ohio river was then nine feet above low water mark, and rising. During the week ending on that day, nineteen steamboats arrived there, and the same number departed.

A dreadful and novel mode of committing suicide, was put in practice by a man named Fellow, in Woburn, Delaware, on the 19th ult.—He placed a barrel of vinegar in such a manner on the slope of his cellar, that it must roll down; then placing his head on the lowest step, he contrived to set the barrel a-going—it, of course, crushed his head to pumice.

We learn from the Rochester, N. Y. Republican, that the amount of toll received at the Collector's office, in that place, during the season of navigation just closed is, ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-nine cents—being $2,418 89 more than the receipts during the navigable season of 1828.

The man who lately lost his cart, horse, hog, and money near the Falls, found them, a few days afterwards, near Norristown. The horse, it appeared, had walked off without a driver, and had fallen into honest hands. The money in the hog's mouth was three hundred—not three—dollars.

The Maryland Penitentiary, according to the report of the Board of Directors, contained, on the 30th of November, 350 prisoners, 4 only having died within the year. Within the same period the manufactures produced a profit of $36,216; exceeding the expenses by $16,053.

The anti-duelling law, lately passed by the Legislative Council of Florida, makes no distinction in the offence, whether it is committed in the Territory or not. If one party is killed, the other is to suffer death by hanging by the neck.

Thomas King Carroll was, on Monday, by the Maryland Legislature, chosen Governor of the State. Mr. Carroll received fifty votes, and Mr. Martin forty three.

According to the New York Gazette, it is calculated that the New York Insurance Companies have, within the last four years, paid above two millions for losses by fire.

The arrivals at Philadelphia, in 1829, from foreign ports, were 374, viz: 92 ships, 174 brigs, 107 schooners, and 1 sloop. Of these, 26 were foreign vessels.

Arrivals at Boston, in 1829, from foreign ports, 663, viz: 144 ships, 15 barques, 403 brigs, 131 schooners, and 1 sloop. Of these, 23 were foreign vessels.

The New Haven (Conn.) Register says, the new year, in bursting forth, on the night of the 31st, occasioned the falling of a number of signs from certain stores in that city—some of which were thrown fifty yards from the places of their original suspension. Mr. Isaac Bishop, has offered a reward of forty dollars for the solution of this mysterious occurrence.

The Board of Naval Officers for the examination of Midshipmen is to assemble at Washington on Monday next. The Board consists of Commodore Stuart, President, and Captains G. Rodgers, Read, Dallas, and Nicholson.

A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature of Kentucky, to burn the notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth, reclaimed from circulation, to the amount of 270,000 dollars.—A bill had passed the Senate, to withdraw the branches of that Bank on or before the 1st day of July next—providing for the appointment of agents to attend semi-annually at the Court House of each county, to transact all the business of the Bank as now performed at the branches. This bill, it was said, would no doubt receive the sanction of the House of Representatives.

New-Brunswick (N. J.) Dec. 30.—On Monday last as the Steam Boat Canton was on her passage from this City to New York, the pilot discovered a deer swimming across the Raritan, near Sandy Point—Chase was given by the Steam-Boat, and he was run down. Not being disabled, the small boat was manned and in pursuit. One man jumping overboard and attacking the deer in the river, they succeeded in capturing a famous Buck weighing 130 pounds.

We have received a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, Dec. 7th, 1829, in which he states, that there were, at that time, hundreds of mechanics and clerks, seeking for business, that wages were very low, and their heart-rending. The writer adds, that those persons have been misinformed, and persuaded to embark for that place, by owners of vessels, and others, solely with the view of getting their passage money. This is a surmise. We cannot imagine that would be guilty of so much baseness, as sure of business in the northern cities induced them to leave their attractive places, and the accounts of numerous cases of yellow fever, in New Orleans, last season, probably have caused a belief in many that a great many vacancies had been created there.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

In the city of New York are ten daily papers, averaging 1850 at each publication, 13,000 a weekly aggregate of 111,000 each; published twice a week, of 1800 each; 10 weekly; and sixteen once a week, 3150, and printing 42,000 copies; grand total of 189,000 sheets in a week. The State besides, weekly and oftener, in the city 33. Total 173. Annuals, monthlies, and semi-monthlies, literary, medical and miscellaneous, are included; nor occasional transient, published publications. In the United States, 1828, there were officially reported 874 papers; another account gave 974, and probably now about a hundred more descriptions.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Savage Hostilities.—Threats have lately been made in the nation by whites from Georgia, which we will *assuage hostilities*. After many false alarms have been given of Indian hostilities, and of what will the public think of the 8 the truth of which we stand pledged of white men, eight in number, well guns, in the dead of the night, 4 of came into Hightower, and forcibly house, kindnapped three negroes, were free, and made their escape Another party, also well armed, arrest 'thirteen Cherokee Indians,' ing a notorious thief. We refer the letter of George Saunders; and of the thief, published in our last. time, another party from Habersham fifteen in number, we believe, part of the nation, with hostile

The Washington Chronicle, says, that some time since, two men, strangers to each other, at dinner, on board a steamboat They were principally from the tucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. captain of the boat said, addressing company whom he knew—"help you to a piece of roast beef?" twenty-three out of the whole to his civility, affirmatively or

We are glad to learn, says the Intelligencer, that, in addition to the lion of dollars for this Corporation has obtained in Europe, for the Alexandria and Georgetown, and fifty thousand dollars, for the paying their respective subscription of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A letter from Bluff Dale, Georgia, dated Nov. 24, gives an death of an interesting little Major Stephen W. Spencer. caught fire while at school, fire place. The teacher after several attempts to take off the burning tried the child to a mud puddle, and extinguished the flames by What reflects most on the teacher, is the fact of his allowing to wend her way home, a the place, accompanied only by loose as herself. They were met, person in a wagon, who took tried them home to the father. the afflicted innocent died, ments all the night, which no lesson.

The Boston and Sandwich Glass make glass door-plates, which and cheaper article than the plate of glass is set in a mahogany on the inner side, where the strong reflection is produced in the the letters can be read with street lamps. By removing the can be erased and another expense.

Charles Case Randolph, a fellow early appearance, but who has had from the N. York State Prison sentenced to continue his studies ity for 8 years longer. He was put under his protection 8240, on the way to Rochester, broke goal. It is said that was felt for him in Rome, where Sessions for Oneida county was he was convicted.

On Christmas afternoon, as were skating on the

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Carlos" is received, and shall receive attention.

Lines written at sea, by "Wilder," shall appear in due time.

Lines from 30 to L., are received.

"The School Boy's Address," a pretty specimen of talent for the age of 14, shall receive attention.

The Communication of our friend "Orpheus," is received, and we shall be obliged by a continuance of the correspondence.

THE RAIL ROAD.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

In the evening of Thursday, 31st December, Hale presented the report of the Watering committee, who had been directed by the Select & Common Councils "to make a full enquiry as to the probable effects of the route for the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, proposed by the Canal Commissioners, on the general interests of the city, and particularly on our establishment at Fairmount, and to report the result thereof, with such measures as they may deem expedient to be adopted at the next annual meeting of Councils."

The report is very interesting in detail, but too long for our columns. We shall give a brief synopsis.—It condemns the route as laid down by the survey of Major Douglass, which terminates at the Permanent Bridge, and its benefits principally confined to the west side of Schuylkill. The route," they say, "has never received the approbation of any engineer in the service of the State." The Committee adhere to the survey of Major Wilson, subsequently reviewed and approved by Messrs. Robinson, Hopkins, and Douglass, crossing at Peters' Island by a bridge, and passing into the bed of the Union canal. The main line is continued to the intersection of Vine and Broad streets; and, passing along the western front of the city, terminates to the southward of the Permanent Bridge.—The Committee examine the comparative merits of the two routes, and quote the authorities of engineers as decidedly in favour of the latter. The former, they say, is mostly confined to the western side of the Schuylkill; and, if a bridge is not practicable at Fairmount, must terminate on a comparatively uninhabited and unimproved shore, instead of a populous district nearly 200,000 inhabitants. Such a route would mainly benefit the owners of property on the western bank, and vitally injure the interests of the city and districts. This route they represent as a private and not a public concern, calculated to benefit individuals, by forcing trade from the heart of a populous city to the sparsely settled front of the Schuylkill. The route on the eastern side passes along a levelled track, through the heart of Penn township, strikes into Cohocksink Garden, and terminates at the intersection of Vine and Broad streets. The Committee pursue this course, and prove the practicability of connecting it with branches which will tend to benefit every section of the city and its adjoining districts. The Committee next examine the effects likely to be produced by a bridge at Fairmount, and exhibit the consequences of the bridge proposed by Major Douglass with a bridge, which they say, by contracting the bed of the river will materially injure the water works, particularly on occasion of freshets; when they are in all probability, be rendered useless for a considerable time, and thus prevent the regular necessary supply of water. This they consider destructive to the comforts of more than half the people, and much to be deprecated in case of a serious conflagration. Besides, the Committee exhibit the cost of the water works, the engine, &c. as amounting to $1,783,644, all of which would be completely lost by the location of the bridge. These inconveniencies and probabilities are tested by the experience of former years, with references to the effect of freshets on the operation of the machinery which supplies the city and districts with water. The Committee conclude their report by offering the following resolutions:—

1st. Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city, in their opinion, the location of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, recommended by the present board of Canal Commissioners, would be greatly injurious to the interests of the city and the state, and destructive of valuable property owned by the city at Fairmount, and the water works thereon erected.

2nd. Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the Councils do most cordially approve of the proposition for the Railway crossing at Peters' Island, and terminating at the intersection of Vine and Broad streets, with a branch Railway to accommodate the eastern front of the Schuylkill, as best calculated to promote the interests of the city and adjoining districts, and of the commonwealth.

3rd. Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the Select and Common Councils be, and they are hereby authorized to cause to be prepared, memorials to the Legislature and House of Representatives, expressive of the sentiments of Councils on this important subject.

4th. Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the Watering Committee be, and they are hereby authorized to take such measures as they may deem expedient to carry into effect the views of Councils.

THO. HALE, Chairman.

The iron pipes laid in the districts to the 31st December, 1829, amount to 19 miles, which, with 36 miles in the city, make 55 miles of iron water pipes supplied from the reservoirs at Fairmount.

In our columns will be found a long list of applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth. These laws were doubtless framed to relieve the honest debtor from the rigour of unfeeling creditors, and by subjecting them to the legal test of moral justice, leave the claims of the other within the rule of honour, feeling and humanity.

The alarming increase of applicants within a single year for relief from the claims of creditors, and the facility with which they pass the legal ordeal of our Insolvent Courts, deserve attentive consideration. We believe that these laws are frequently used as a cover to roguery!—that persons become involved through extravagance whose capital, if they have any, has been locked or placed at hazard, in illegal schemes, frequently use their remaining credit in desperate exertions, contracting debts which they never meant to pay, and claim the right to set their creditors at defiance by swearing off old scores, as insolvents. Such characters, we conceive, not only take advantages of their creditors, but also of the unfortunate debtors, by involving them in a system which now generally applies to the character of an Insolvent debtor, that of making fortunes by bankrupcy.

It would be well, we conceive, if creditors would more generally oppose these disputed pretensions. Let the petitioning Insolvent disclose his losses by a fair and honest statement—satisfaction of the Court, ere he be discharged from personal responsibility, in order that collusion with spurious creditors, perhaps, is designed to keep his property for his own disposal!

We speak from observation, and we believe that many who have had recourse to the insolvent laws to relieve themselves from debt, have even more extravagant, more expensive pursuit of amusement and dissipation. The poor but honest debtor suffers, and continue to suffer all the miseries of his negligence, embittered by the considerate character, as an Insolvent, is involved in the indiscriminate censure due to those who make a cover to their crimes.

The business of Insolvents has been reduced to a system, and there are people who openly advertise *to get them through for a trifle—nothing.* One of these cicisbeos conscientiously promises to favour debtors, "*in adverse circumstances,*" by a moderate charge. We had foolishly, but naturally, concluded every Insolvent who had any pretentions to be entitled to the name, to be poor indeed; but experience and observation have taught us that many who have been relieved from the accountability are also free from restraint, and can sport their gigs—frequent the most celebrated watering places—attend at every place of public amusement, and, in short, face their creditors with the most perfect sang froid, while, as if unconscious of any moral obligation, they are *consoling themselves with the certainty of relief in any future dilemma.*

From the United States Gazette.

"It is confidently stated that a large portion of the Jackson party have made arrangements, which are in a great state of forwardness, for the establishment of a new newspaper in this city. The Telegraph is to be discarded from the confidence of this party, whose intention it is to set up the Great Magician (Mr. Van Buren) as a candidate for the Presidency, and to push his claims, *per fas et nefas*, with all vigor which may be necessary to ensure a successful issue. The arrangements to secure the success of this paper consist in the formation of committees in every state, and in every county of such state, which are to act in concurrence for the promotion of the interests of Mr. Van Buren and the prosperity of his paper. The character of the machinery which is to be employed, betrays the man to be supported. Precisely the same system of discipline is to be pursued throughout the whole of the Union, which has proved so successful in its operation in the state of New York. Confederate presses are to be established in all the states, who are to take their cue from the leading journal; and thus whatever calumnies may be propagated, they will be carried to every part of the union with a force which will defy every attempt at contradiction. Such are *the outlines of this grand scheme, so far as it has been suffered to escape;* and the confidence with which it is mentioned even by members of the Jackson party themselves, renders it probable that there is some foundation for it, and that Duff Green is not likely to keep the station to which party feeling has elevated him.

By the above, contained in the correspondence of the Editor of the United States Gazette at Washington, we perceive with regret the attempt to impose a President upon the United States, while yet the present incumbent is commencing the duties of his station. This method of scene shifting and movement of machinery, in subserviency to the views of ambitious men, in the announciation of their pretensions, deserves reprobation. It is altogether premature; and we hope never to see the day when the heir apparent to the presidency shall be permitted to pass *nem. con.* into the chair of his predecessor. A hereditary monarchy and constitutional succession would be preferable.

Are not the legitimate concerns of the nation sufficient to occupy the time and talents of the cabinet? Aye; and that time, and those talents, could never be better employed than in the discharge of our national concerns. But administration must be burthened with extraneous and unnecessary conflicts of parties and cabals; contending a priori, while the real interests of the country must suffer for want of their union and conciliatory spirit, so needful to the prosperity of the Union!

If a President must be provided, and the people love to have it so, Mr. Van Buren is not the man best qualified to fill that high station. This may be foreseen by his partizans, and perhaps forms the best excuse for the hasty, premature, and unadvised manœuvres of the cabinet. The late Postmaster General, John M'Lean, as a gentleman, a man of literature, and a man of business, (now Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio,) is, in our opinion, far better qualified for the Chief Magistracy than any other of the candidates got up at Washington. If the duties of the President require talent, method, industry and skill, John M'Lean is eminently distinguished for all these; to which are united the most scrupulous integrity and liberal zeal, worthy of the exalted station.

We notice the bill before Congress for reducing the postage on periodicals to the rate assessed on newspapers. This is a measure which has our warm approbation, and we hope it may not be defeated in its passage. Editors of newspapers, generally, would subserve the cause of literature and moral improvement, in noting the benefit resulting to society, by rendering the transmission of periodicals at a cheap rate.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The President and Managers have made their annual report, which exhibits the concerns of the Company in a flourishing condition.

The following statement of the revenue from tolls, for the last five years, evinces an unexampled increase:—

The amount of tolls received in the year	
1825, was	$15,775 74
1826	43,108 87
1827	58,149 74
1828	81,131 36
1829	120,052 11

THE LITERARY PORT FOLIO,

Published every Thursday, by E. Littell and Brother, is recommenced in an enlarged form, and promises to be interesting. It is neatly printed, on a half sheet of imperial fine paper, and is to be accompanied by four engravings annually.

Carolina, and by Mr. SILSBE ... ould, to-day, ask leave to bring in a bill for paying the claim of Massachusetts for militia service.

Some time was spent in executive business before the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a considerable number of petitions were presented yesterday.—About sixteen bills, the majority of them of a public character, were reported, and forwarded.

Among these were the following bills from the Committee on Military Affairs: a bill for the gradual increase of the Corps of Engineers; a bill for the organization of the Topographical Engineers; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of Congress passed the 24th of April, 1816, entitled an act for organizing the General Staff, and making further provision for organizing the Army of the United States; a bill for the regulation of the pay and emoluments of the Officers in the Army of the United States; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the Act of 16th March, 1802, entitled, "an act fixing the military Peace Establishment of the United States;" a bill, making appropriations for the protection of the Western Frontiers or the United States; a bill to increase the pay of the Master Armorers in the service of the United States; a bill for the erection of a National Armory on the Western waters; and a bill for the payment of the unsatisfied claims of the Militia of the State of Georgia, for services rendered in the years 1792, '93, and '94.

A report in part was also made on that part of the President's message which was referred to that committee.

A report was made by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of the documents to be printed in the case of the contested election between Arnold and Lee,—by which the printed papers are excluded from publication.

Various communications were presented from the Chair, and among them a letter from Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, praying for the privilege of franking packages of vaccine matter by mail, which was referred, on motion of Mr. Howard, to a Select Committee of five members.

MISSISSIPPI SUGAR.—The Galaxy of Dean County, printed in Natchez, (Mississippi,) speaks very favorably of a sample of sugar, received at that office, which had been manufactured on Fair River, Lawrence county. The experiment, in this case, is stated to have been tried on a moderate scale, and under circumstances not very favorable. The cane was grown on pine land, which heretofore did not yield more on an average than half a bale of cotton to the acre. The mill used was an ordinary one with wooden cylinders. The cane was ground but once. The result, however was, that 3000 lbs. were produced from 2 1-2 acres. The sugar is pronounced to be of excellent quality, by competent judges; and 10 dollars per cwt. had been offered for it at the mill. The Galaxy also states that many persons in that and the adjoining counties are turning their attention to the cultivation of the cane. One individual has already planted about 100 acres—and the people generally seem disposed to exchange the cultivation of cotton for that of sugar. There seems little doubt but that the latter may be cultivated profitably, and that the exchange will prove beneficial.

Mr. M'Lane, our Minister to the Court of St. James, continues to hold frequent interviews with the British Ministers. On the 27th of Dec. he had a conference with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, at the office of the Board of Trade, and on the day following he visited the Earl of Aberdeen.

The weather has been uncommonly tempestuous on the British, Irish and French coast, and in the Northern seas. The damage to shipping and the loss of lives is very great. The whole coast is strewed with wrecks and pieces of ships thrown on shore.

CAUTION IN THE USE OF LEECHES.—Ann Morris, a girl twelve years of age, residing in Manchester, Eng. was affected with a sore throat, which obliged her some weeks ago to leave her work. Leeches were prescribed by an apothecary, and applied by her mother on going to bed. She was found dead in the morning, bathed in blood. The leeches had opened the jugular vein.

The subject of FRENCH politics continues to be a leading topic of discussion. A correspondent of the MORNING CHRONICLE argues, at length, to prove that a revolution can only be prevented by the interference of foreign powers; while the editor cites the history of the former revolution to show that the King would find such aid more than useless. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 27th, in a postscript dated 11 o'clock at night, says:—"The rumours of an approaching modification of the charter reach us from every quarter, and seem justified by the Gazette de France; in its answers to the papers of the morning it maintains the most perfect silence respecting the article of a journal announcing as imminent a sort of bed of justice, in which the work of a new Barentine is to be proclaimed. What is certain is, that this evening the utmost agitation prevailed in all the political circles; and from the uneasiness manifested by the most faithful subjects of the throne, it was easy to perceive that they did not consider these rumours as improbable. It is said that the revolutionary projects find at length in the Council of Ministers only two opponents. But supposing, what is revolting to reason, that these criminal and dangerous enterprises may be attempted, one question would still remain—should we be bound to obey an extra-Constitutional Ordonnance which violates all our consecrated rights! No; without doubt, the associations for the refusal of taxes, in case of illegal collection, have already answered this question."

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply at No. 2 South Third street. jan. 8—3m

DIED,

Suddenly, on the 8th inst. in West Philadelphia, Mrs. ELIZABETH BOOG, in the 73th year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE DAW, ngeduate.

On Wednesday, 30th inst. MARIA B. JOHNSON, wife of Isaac Johnson, in the 30th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 17th inst. Mourne Village, Philadelphia county, Mrs. MANN LENTZ, wife of Joseph Lentz.

On Friday evening, the 1st. TURNER CAMAC, Esq. in the 85th year of age.

On Tuesday, 29th ult. at her residence, Falls of Schuylkill, Mr. JOHN SIK, aged 24 years and 25 days, after a short illness.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. in, JACOB SPERRY, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 3d after a lingering illness, GEORGE EUGLER, in 45th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 5th THOMAS M'COWAN, aged 52 years.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. after short illness, HARRIET, infant daughter of GeWood.

On the 3d inst. after a very ill ness, ANTHONY SIMMONS, Esq. in the year of his age, formerly one of the associate Judges of the District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, and Colonel of the 95th Regiment, P. M.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. a lingering illness, NATHAN MYERS, son of the late John Myers, of Burlington, N. J. in the 21st of his age.

In Woodford County, Ky. 4th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, widow of Henry Watkins, her second husband, in the 80th year of her age. She was the mother of HENRY CLAY.

In Carlisle, Eng. DAVID TRICK, Esq. in his 80th year, one of the Society friends, and above 40 years a banker in that city.

Lately, Mr. J. BIRD, corner, of Bridgewater, Eng. aged 70 years. Within 2 hours of his death, he sent for an appraiser to take inventory of his property; having done so, his enquiry was—"What will you charge me for selling goods after my death?" The terms having been agreed on, he died in a few minutes after, maintaining the last moment of his life the same mercenary passion he had ever been noted for.

In Queen's County, on 2d Jan 28th of 12th mo. TOWNSEND HAWKHURST, the 51st year of his age. In the death of this truly excellent man, his family has met with an irreparable, and society one of its most firm supporters. As a minister, recommended by the Society of Friends for near 20 years, having travelled in the love of Gospel in various parts, calling the people, where his lot was cast, from a dependence upon themselves, upon men, or books; declaring his firm belief, by a strict attention to the manifestation of the gift of truth in their own minds, and by living under its influence, it would supersede the necessity of all outward help, and make a man more pure than gold that's seven times tried in the fire."

His mind was often exercised account of the slavery of the poor Africans and their descendants. He abstained entirely from the use the produce of their labour himself, and frequently encouraging others to do the same. Love and good will all seemed to be the principle which actuated him through life, and under the influence of it, he was enabled in his last illness, which was long and painful, (it being an inflammation on the lungs,) to show forth the unity and excellency of that religion, which he had endeavored, while in health, to hold forth to the people; frequently declaring that he felt perfectly resigned—desired his friends cheerfully to give him up; that the prospect before him was all brightness, and the last words he was heard to utter were, "The ways of the Lord are the ways of pleasantness, and all his paths peace."

MUSTARD SEED.

WHITE ENGLISH MUSTARD SEED, of superior quality, constantly on sale on retail by C. J. FELL & BROTHER, jan. 9—if 52 South Front street.

SHAKSPEARE REPOSITORY, NO. 8 ARCADE.

JUST received and for sale at this Establishment, the Green Eyed Monster; the Scapegrace; Mason of Bee; Inchcape Bell; Paul and Virginia; Orestes in Arms; the Revenge; Every one has his Fault, Way to get Married; Maid of the Mill; the Cabinet, Country Girl; Youthful Queen, the Pilot; Master's Rival; the Duel; Devil's Elixir; My Old Woman; Ambrose Gwinn; Rochester; Elbow Shakers; Married Bachelor; An Ass too Many; Lear of Private Life; the Slave; Manuello; New Dog Jane; the Earthquakes, &c.

Cumberland' British Theatre, and Turner's American Stage, including nearly all the popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, &c. as performed in London and America, embellished with Portraits of the most eminent Actors and upwards of 150 of the most interesting Scenes, Biographical and Critical Remarks, Costume, and the whole of the Stage business, constantly on sale.

Also just published, the Universal and Theatrical Songster, with engravings; Elton's New Comic Songs; Sloman's, Andrews's, and Dixon's Drolleries; Theatrical Budgets, Odes, &c.

Theatrical Portraits, Caricatures, Scenes, &c. in the greatest variety jan. 8—3t

FRENCH MERINO CLOTH.

WILTBEIGER & LYBRAND have received at their store, No. 44½ North Fourth street, one door below Arch, a choice assortment of Paris Merino Cloth, consisting of the following colors, viz:—

Royal Purple, Claret, Myrtle Green, Sea Green, and Sky Blue.

Also, Maroon and Sky Blue German Merino.

Also, super English Merino of the following colours, viz.—

Sky Blue, Mina Louisa Blue, Magazine Blue, Myrtle Green, Maroon, Claret Brown, French Grey, Blue Black, and Jet Black.

Also, super Blue Black Genoa Silk Velvets for Vests, super wide Black Italian Crapes, super super white Italian Crapes, and super white Gauze.

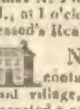
Also, Ladies' Raw Silk, White Merino, Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose, Gentlemen's White Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose, and White Merino Half hose, narrow silk Braiding of various colours—Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods. jan. 9—3t

N. B. Ribbons, ... places and distant States, attended to immediately on being received.

*** Money of all kinds exchanged, and the entire business connected with a Broker's Office, conducted with fidelity and despatch. jan. 9—3t

Pottery Establishment, &c.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Jacob Roberts, deceased, will be sold, at public vendue, on 5th day, the 11th day of February next, at Thomas A. Pierce's Hotel, in the village of Haddonfield, N. J., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the residue of said deceased's Real Estate, to wit:—



No. 1. A valuable lot of ground, containing about one and a half acres, situated in said village, and fronting on two streets; on which are erected a good two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, barn, smoke house, well and pump, garden, &c. &c.

Also, an excellent two story brick pot house, with a cellar under it, a large stone kiln, inclosed with a frame building; a ware room adjoining the pot house, and a large shed over the clay mill, for glazing and drying ware. The manufactory of earthenware has been conducted at this place for a number of years. The situation is very eligible for the business, commanding the custom of the stores in Haddonfield and neighbourhood, Long-a-Coming, Egg-harbour, Moorestown, Woodbury, and elsewhere. Clay, from Philadelphia, can be brought by water within a mile of the town, and a supply of wood can always be bought at the door. The establishment is well calculated for a Pottery, and has many local advantages not often to be met with.

No. 2. A small lot, situated in said village, containing about one quarter of an acre; on which is erected a new two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen garden, well and pump, &c.

No. 3. A valuable building lot, containing 3 rods and 33 perches; fronting on the main street, in said village, and on the Long-a-Coming Road, and can be divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers.

No. 4. About 19 acres of young timber land, situated in Waterford Township, about 7 miles from Haddonfield, being part of the Adam Fowler tract.

The title of the above property is indisputable. Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next.—The sale will be positive, to close the concern.

Conditions at the sale.

THOMAS REDMAN, JOHN GILL, Jr. } Executors.

Jan. 9—5t*

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 249 Market street, North side, above Sixth, has received by late arrivals an elegant and fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings of a superior quality, which will be made to order in twelve hours' notice if required.

Medical Students, and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Ready made linen shirts, collars, stocks, suspenders, gloves, cravats, &c. &c. jan. 9—1yr.

JOHN A. PARKER, AGENT, BOOKBINDER.

NO. 209 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, 4 doors above Wood street. All orders will be executed at the shortest notice.

☞ Old books rebound with neatness.

jan. 9—3t

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS. PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of Binding.

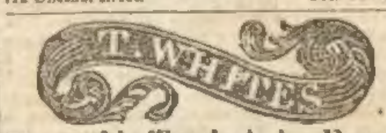
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years' Gift.

MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.

Williams's Interest Tables.

Harp of Delaware—Ellen's Poems.

Medical Flora, and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. dec. 26—if



Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (if taken out of it if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Bikkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 1829.

MR. THOMAS WHITE—I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeable to your request, I have been using your Tooth Ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing that I have ever known for that purpose. You are certainly safe in recommending them to cure nine times out of ten; for from the success that I have had, I believe your recommendation falls short of its merits. I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of the tooth-ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say at this time as to its preservative properties, but from what I have seen of your teeth that have been long cured and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am induced to believe that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth, and, as such, I feel it my duty to recommend it, hoping that it may prove a blessing to humanity, and an advantage to yourself. With respect, I remain, yours, &c. WM. J. A. BIKKEY, Surgeon Dentist.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 North Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts.; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, in Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; GEORGE MELLOR, N. E. corner 4th and Walnut. Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.

T. WHITE.

aug. 22—20t

LOTTERIES.

61		60	
102		20	
1339		10	13,390
11473		5	57,375
18805 Prizes, 20825 Blanks,	$4,220 Tickets, at $4, is		$168,880

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 1339 each having two of them on; and 11,475 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the capital prize of.....$15,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to	6,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to	4,000
That having on it the 5th, 7th and 9th, to	3,000
That having on it the 6th, 8th and 9th, to	2,025
Those 5 tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 9th; 5th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 8th and 9th; 6th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 8th and 9th; 6th, 7th and 8th, each	1,000
Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 7th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 9th; 4th, 8th and 9th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th, each	500
Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 9th, each	400
Those 10 tickets having on them the 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 9th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 9th; 3d, 7th and 8th, 3d, 7th and 9th; 3d, 8th and 9th, 4th, 5th and 7th, each	800
Those 10 tickets having on them the 2d, 6th and 9th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 9th; 2d, 8th and 9th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th; 3d, 5th and 6th, each	200
Those 20 tickets having on them the 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 3d and 4th; 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th; 2d, 3d and 7th; 2d, 3d and 8th; 2d, 3d and 9th; 2d, 4th and 5th, 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 4th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 9th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th, each	150
All others, with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 24,) each	100
Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each	70
Those 51 tickets having on them the 2d and 3th drawn numbers, each	60
Those 51 tickets having on them the 3th and 6th drawn numbers, each	50
Those 51 tickets having on them the 6th and 7th drawn numbers, each	40
Those 102 tickets having on them the 7th and 8th; or the 8th and 9th drawn, each	30
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1530,) each	10
And all others (being 11473,) having on them any one of the drawn numbers, each	5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Jan. 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

jan. 9—1t

DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Of Pennsylvania.

Class No. 15, for 1829.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. XV. for 1829—do hereby certify, that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 60 placed in the wheel, viz.—

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
26	55	35	37	5	40	47	2	31	29

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 26 was the first that was drawn; No. 55 was the second; No. 35 was the third; No. 37 was the fourth; No. 5 was the fifth; No. 40 was the sixth; No. 47 was the seventh; No. 2 was the eighth; No. 31 was the ninth; No. 29 was the tenth and last.

Witness our Hands at the city of Philadelphia, this 2d day of Jan. one thousand eight hundred and thirty

ANDREW YETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
P. A. BROWNE.

Attest—John Tarbet, Secretary.

From the preceding Certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class, No. 15, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn. And the Managers announce to the public, the following as the result.

The Tickets which drew the 30 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers

26	55	35	being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn,								$30,000
5	37	40			4	5	6				10,000
5	20	31			5	9	10				6,000
5	40	47			6	7	8				5,000
2	29	31			8	9	10				2,500
26	40	47	1	6	and	7	5	40	47	5	6 and 7
26	20	31	1	6		10	22	31	40	6	9 10
5	37	55	3	4		5					
37	50	55	2	3	and	4	37	40	47	4	6 and 7
2	47	50	2	7		8	2	31	40	4	6 8
37	40	55	3	4		6	5	31	47	3	7 9
2	47	55	3	7		8	2	31	45	6	8 9
2	31	55	3	8		9	2	20	40	6	9 10
5	20	37	1	4	and	5	20	31	40	4	6 and 7
5	20	31	1	6		10	2	20	47	4	8 10
20	37	50	2	4		10	20	31	37	4	7 10
2	5	55	3	5		8	2	5	31	3	8 9
5	37	55	3	5		9	2	5	20	3	8 10
5	20	55	3	5		10	20	40	47	4	7 10
2	20	55	3	8		10	2	31	37	2	8 9
20	31	55	3	9		10	2	20	47	2	8 10
31	37	47	4	7		9	20	31	47	2	9 10

each 1500

37	40	47	4	6	and	7	37	47	55	3	6 and 7
2	37	40	4	6		8	2	37	55	3	6 8
5	37	40	4	6		9	5	31	37	4	5 8
5	40	55	3	5		8	5	31	37	4	5 9
2	37	40	4	6		10	2	5	40	5	6 8
37	40	55	3	6		7	31	37	40	4	6 9
2	37	55	3	6		9	2	20	37	4	6 10
31	37	55	3	6		9	5	31	40	5	6 9
28	37	55	3	4		10	5	20	40	5	6 10
5	20	37	4	5		10	2	5	47	5	7 8

each 400

26	37	55	1	3		4	26	29	37	1	4 10
26	40	50	1	2		6	31	50	55	2	3 6
26	47	55	1	3		7	29	40	55	2	3 10
2	26	55	1	3		8	5	37	50	2	4 8
26	31	55	1	3		9	37	40	50	2	4 9
26	29	55	1	3		10	5	40	55	3	5 8
26	37	40	1	4		6	5	47	55	3	5 7
26	37	47	1	4		7	2	37	47	4	7 8
2	26	37	1	4		8	5	20	47	3	7 10
26	31	37	1	4		9	31	40	47	4	7 9
37	47	50	2	4		7	20	37	47	4	7 10
2	37	50	2	4		8	2	31	37	4	8 10
31	37	50	2	4		9	2	20	37	4	8 10
20	37	50	2	4		10	20	31	37	4	7 10
2	5	55	3	5		8	2	5	31	3	8 9
5	37	55	3	5		9	2	5	20	3	8 10
5	20	55

FOR SALE,
...UABLE PLANTATION,
...e property of George Welling, Esq ...on the West Chester Road, six miles from ... Philadelphia, the 6 mile stone standing on ...mises. It contains 249 acres. There are about ...res of first rate Ploughland, in a state of good cul... con, divided into convenient fields, all under good ...ce, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. ...ere are two never-failing streams of water running ...ough the Plantation. The improvements are a brick ...g house, with a most excellent spring, with a plen... flow of water in the dryest season; a large frame ... with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; ...tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a ...d a pump near the door, a large stone mansion ...o stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, ...ge hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and ...s, and a pump near the kitchen door. There ...12 acres of good watered meadows. The ...ed to be one of the best in the County.
T MITCHELL,
...lnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.

...LLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
...rch street, betw n Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)
...bscriber respectfully informs his friends ...e public that he keeps always on hand, a ge... ment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, ...namented.
...ll of every description ready prepared, which ...ortest notice can be made to *order*. The ...siness of funerals will be attended to, if desired, ...moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Car... Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice House, &c. ...subscriber's intention is to devote his whole at... to the above named business.
...Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTAN... CES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

A CARD.
WATER PROOF
BOOTS.
THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots, his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.
THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED
THIS Medicine, the nevefailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 129 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.
NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and ... Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Hound Children and Bought servants.
For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.
Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. dec. 19—3t*

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 256 Market, opposite Decatur Street.
S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

SAMUEL COBB'S
Ready Made Coffin Establishments,
AT No. 43 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.
Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality, also at the most reasonable prices.
Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.
There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards Interment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he thinks will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.
A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.
N. B. It being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times. dec. 19—3m

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.
MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.
Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.
N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

TETTER OINTMENT.
THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, as well as other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETTS,
Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets
july 11—tf

Extraordinary Cure of Cancer!!!
IN the early part of the summer of 1825, I was afflicted with a tumor in the back of my head, suffering at first little inconvenience from it, no means were used for its recovery until the following winter.—I then found that it was much troubled by cold and heat. The ensuing spring I used considerable effort for its cure, without success, but finding it rather growing worse than better, I applied to a physician of skill and eminence. He attended it some months, without any benefit. I then applied to another, who, after many fruitless efforts, recommended that it be cut out. At this time, the sore had assumed a very unfavorable appearance, being half an inch high, and about an inch and a half wide, and very painful. It was called a sirious cancer. I applied to several other physicians, who all, after attempting its cure, on failing to benefit, recommended the knife. I found that all the surgeons who saw it concurred in this opinion and I felt a strong reluctance to the proposed operation. My situation was now almost hopeless, as the cancerous part became worse with every remedial application. About two years after it first came on, a *hundbill* was left by some person at our house, containing certificates of cures performed by WEBSTER THOMAS WILSON, No. 25 Coates' street, N. L. My distress being great, I went to him, in hopes of relief. Dr. Wilson did not greatly encourage me at first, but said that his success, in other cases, he thought, would justify the attempt. This was about the 5th day of the sixth month, 1825. About this time, the hand had been pronounced incurable by all the physicians who saw it, and then the opinion was, that the whole cancer must be cut out. Dr. Wilson, however, prepared his plasters, and by persevering, with various success, *for* several months, a cure was completed to my wonder and joy. The hand was, indeed, in a sad condition; but the whole of the cancerous parts were extracted, and it is now so well that I am enabled to write this certificate with it, which otherwise could not have possibly been the case. To Dr. Wilson, under the blessings of Divine Providence, this most extraordinary cure is to be ascribed; and to him would I most earnestly recommend all who are likewise afflicted. It is not in this complaint alone, he has been successful. In a great variety of other afflictive diseases he has acquired a just celebrity, having, in numerous instances, cured individuals who had been abandoned by the physicians as incurable, and who would, to all appearance, soon have fallen sacrifices to these diseases had he not arrested their progress, and restored the afflicted patient to life, health, and usefulness. To him, therefore, are my gratitude and obligations due.
AMOS ROBERTS,
No. 52 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
dec. 19—4t

MERCANTILE ACADEM...
A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, ... by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 208 Race ... which is sanctioned by professors, and gentl... the first taste.
The attention of the public is respectfully sol... the important advantages to be derived from ... ledge of this superior system. By this mode ... are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and ... in a short period that necessary accomplish... important to all, a beautiful running and leg... writing, to write perfectly straight without li... with greater freedom than any system ever tau... so great is the improvement, that eight or ten ... often produces a bold, free and elegant Penma... by those who could not write their names.
BOOK-KEEPING.
He also informs them that he has complet... system of book-keeping, so as to enable the s... proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, ac... quire a perfect knowledge of this important ... without fail. The advertiser has examined sl... sets of books, in the first counting-houses of t... within the last six months, which enables him ... the most perfect forms, and extensive expans... the science. Eve...

JAMES F. CALLBREAT...
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.
RESPECTFULLY informs his frien... the public generally, that he has at his st... 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ... ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general as... of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S ... AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as l... any store in the city, quality considered. Fami... country, and country store keepers, can be su... reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.
oct. 17—3m*

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Ware...
NO. 15 North Third street, between ... street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 1—1y ABRAHAM SCH...

STRANGER'S GUIDE...
TO the public buildings, places of amu... streets, lanes, alleys, courts, avenues, ... hotels, wharves, steam boat landings, &c. &c. ... ferences for ascertaining their situation on the ... paving plan of the City and adjoining dis... whole alphabetically arranged and forming a ... guide to every object of interest in the city an... of Philadelphia—to which are added a map ... circles of Philadelphia and a view of Fairmou... works. Price $1. For sale by
H. S. TANS...
144 Chesnut street, opposite the T...
dec. 24—3t.

IF In going along, before you pass, ... Just stop a moment and look at our gla...
M'CORD & SHINER,
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GL...
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelp...
RESPECTFULLY inform their fri... customers that they are now offering a ... assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter them ... can possibly be manufactured in any part of t... Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LA... to various elegant new patterns; the whole ... they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be ... Their workmanship they consider enough ... need no comment. Country merchants will ... examine here before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. The most liberal encouragement gi... who purchase to sell again. ...

MEDICAL SPECIFI...
FOR THE CONSUMPTI...
DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of ... Botany, &c. the original inventor an... tor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the ... into his own hands, and established it in ... a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of th... ram, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, ... MEL, sold at $1 for 30 doses, with a large ... cash and wholesale.
The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, and ... liable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, ... else. It has within 7 years cured or relieve... sons from Boston to New Orleans, being tak... ly and inhaled.
Just published by him, the PULMIST, ... to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar ... postage to any part of the United States. $1... exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the L... ple written Consultations on Specific Cases, ... ones, 5; Visits, 1.
The PULMEL and the Work sold in Phila... Brown, Borgia, Carpenter, Fullerton, Gra... rigues, Hart, Kleit, Mackenzie, Marshal... Reakirt, Reynolds, Roesadt, Scattergood, ... Varnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet ... mel given gratis by them.

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS...
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Ph...
LATELY incorporated by an act o... gislature of Pennsylvania, with perpet... for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss by Fire:
RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*
Directors.

James Schell,	Levi Ellmaker
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagn...
Charles Roberts,	William Cam...

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are ... effect Insurance in town and country, on ... Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, ... boat and upon the stocks, and on Goods, ... Merchandize upon the land, or lying in ... Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms ... milar institution.
Applications made at the office, No. 1... street, third door below Fifth street, either ... or by letter, with description of the prop... ceive prompt attention.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, ...
aug. 1—tf

Gum Elastic over Sho...
A HANDSOME lot just opened, ... retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots and ... Water proof composition for Boots and ... Also, a general assortment of Ladies's ... Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.
SAMUEL D. ...
dec. 3—tf No. 4 North ...

INDIGESTIO...
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic P...
A SAFE and efficacious remedy ... deranged states of the digestive organs ... Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine ... of a Physician, who has applied his ... tice for a number of years to this distressing ... is therefore the result of much experience ... the duty he owes society, the proprietor ... this mode of circulation, in order to gi... range of publicity, and that it may become ... sively useful than it could possibly be, ... within the private practice of any individual. ... The great success of these Pills in the most ... tressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia ... have induced many persons, without even ... the materials made use of in this compo... offer to the public as a cure for Dyspep... ticles under the name of Pills, Tinctu... commending which, they have adopted ... of the skilful and scientific inventor of t... The public are therefore requested to ob... are genuine unless the directions accom... box, have the signature of George Mead...
For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hol... den Lane, between Pearl and Water st... the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, 1... street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 112 ... and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st... phia, by Isaac Thompson, and F. W. Th... more, by C. & D. & S. Kenser, and Geo... in Charleston, by Wm. Burgwyn, ... Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nal... in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son... Orleans, by Wm. Hudens.

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND ...
No. 107 Race street, fourth door ...
COATS, PANTALOONS and ... and trimmed cheap for cash. A ge... of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, a... store in this city.
First rate Stocks, Gloves, ... Vests, ready made, cheap for cash.

FIRE PROOF DOO...
AND STANDING SCREW ...
DRESS Screws and Standing ... complete, with iron sides, for ... Bankers, Printers, &c. FIRE PROO... different sizes, for Counting Houses, ... made, which will be disposed of on re... MILL SCREWS and MILL SPIN... order, and SMITH WORK in general. ...
CHARLES ...
april 26—1y No. 2...

...and to
...ent the beau
...eam is surely up by now,
But the high-pressure gas;
Give me the "breath-bag" for the way,—
All right—hey—whiz—I'm gone.

CHARADES.

When military arms beam fierce through vernal skies,
My first, salubrious, prompts the rustic peasantry;
My next, in olden times, could fate impel
To doom a Richard, or to save a Tell—
My whole's my last, and, (transient tho' it be,)
Born on my first, dares face its Sire and me.

My *first* does a letter of number express;
My *next* brings its value to view;
My third's the same part of two weights, more and less,
Which in sound's not discordant to you:

My last is a verb, in its imperfect tense,
That, both active and neuter, implies
A frequent and grateful subservience to sense;
Which, when healthy and rich, none denies:

My whole is "To do," and its agent is free
To operate on content or care;
And I pray, if effective for you or for me,
The latter its influence may share. STANLEY.

QUESTION.

A ladder standing upright against a wall just reaches the top thereof, but standing 12 feet from the bottom, will reach to within 6 feet of the top: what is the height of the wall, or length of the ladder?
STANLEY.

Definition—Woman—double you, O man! This definition is founded on the single fact.

An Irishman passing through a field of cattle the other day, said to a friend, "Whenever you see a herd of cows *all* laying down, and *one* of them only standing up, the *one* is sure to be a bull!"

A DISTINCTION.

At a tea-party, the other day, as some ladies were indulging in a little scandal, at the expense of an absent dandy, who was remarkable for his display of side-boards and wristbands, "La!" said one of them, "would you believe it! I have been told that Mr.——has not a shirt to his back." A grave looking gentleman, who had hitherto been a silent listener, addressed the fair speaker as follows:—"I assure you, ma'am, that you have been misinformed; the truth is, that Mr. B——has not a back to his shirt." It is needless to explain that the exquisite only wore sleeves and a dickey.

EXTREMELY POLITE.

A young widow of very polite address, whose husband had lately died, was visited soon after by the minister of the parish, who inquired, as usual, about her husband's health, when she replied, with a peculiar smile, 'he is dead, *I thank you.*'

A new made justice of the peace, into whose office some dozen of his neighbors had followed a constable, with a vagrant in charge, to see how the magistrate would make out, determined to strike them dumb with awe. He sentenced the poor animal to twenty days imprisonment, and concluded with all possible solemnity:—"And the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

There is a good deal of saucy wit in Lord Byron's anecdote of the fair astronomers:—He says, some literary ladies being asked how they could be sufficiently interested to spend so much time in watching the heavens, replied, that they had a great curiosity to see whether there was really A MAN in the moon!

A CURIOUS BILL IN EQUITY.

A bill in Equity was once brought in the English Exchequer, by a highwayman, against his coadjutor to compel the latter to account for a moiety of the partnership effects. The bill stated that the parties pursued their business together on Hounslow Heath, were they dealt with several gentlemen for divers watches, rings, hats, cloaks, horses, saddles, &c. whereby they accumulated property to the amount of two thousand pounds. The defendant refused to account with the plaintiff. The Court, when they ascertained the true charge of the concern, ordered the solicitors to be attached and fined, and the counsel, who signed the bill, to pay the costs. The plaintiff was soon after executed, and one of the solicitors transported for a robbery. The equity case was Everett vs Williams.

MISTAKES IN HEAVEN PREVENTED.—The Minister of a village not a hundred miles from Edinburgh, a few Sundays ago, concluded the service of the day with the following pious prayer:—"O Lord, shower thy blessings on the illustrious family at present resident in this neighborhood; and, for fear there should be any mistake, it is the Earl of Hopetown I mean."

The following beautiful specimen of pathetic mystification is from the editorial head of the Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph. The Cleaveland Herald says the respectability of the deceased, forbids the idea of its being a burlesque obituary.

DIED,

In this village, on the 27th *ult*, Mrs. *Artimesia Granger*, consort of John Granger, of consumption. Her disease was of a long and painful ailment—but when the destroyer came, his breath blew out the candle of life, and snapped the cords of long bereavement, with an instantaneous anguish; left the husband widowless, and the daughter to appreciate a mother's care and tenderness, to futurity. But why mourn we, sadly mourn—the fragments will return to its mother dust—all, all, rushing on to the precipice—one short giddy stay in the busy world, and we are hurried to another realm, 'where the weary are at rest,' and mortality remains without a name.

Having only one hope, the accomplishment of it of consequence, must put an end to all my hopes; and what a wretch is he who must survive his hope! nothing remains when that day comes, but to sit down and weep like Alexander when he wanted other worlds to conquer.—*Congreve.*

Pride must be allowed, to a certain degree, else a man cannot keep up his dignity. In gluttony there must be eating, in drunkeness there must be drinking; it is not the eating, nor the drinking that is to be blamed, but the excess. So in pride.

...—nurs...
...ce, ...y—and presented a ...
bill to the Legislature for a divorce.

15. A hog, belonging to a gentleman in the country, possesses the faculty of—curing bacon—without Swaim's Panacea. BEVIS.

ENIGMAS.

I am a word of eight letters. My 1st and 8th is an article; my 1st, 8th and 5th is a small insect; my 8th, 7th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th is a whim; my 5th and 6th is a pronoun; my 1st, 3d and 2d is the name of a fairy queen; my 7th, 8th, 6th, 7th and 8th is a strong vegetable; my 5th, 7th, 2d, 5th and 4th is the name of a small bird; my 2d, 1st and 8th form a part of the human family; my 5th, 7th and 8th is the height of fashion; my whole is what often makes a great man.

I am a word of seven letters. My 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th is lifeless; my 1st, 2d, 6th and 5th is costly; my 4th, 6th, 5th and 2d is uncommon; my 7th, 6th, 5th and 2d is a small animal; my 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th is an article used in building; my whole is the name of a prophetess of old. D. S.

WHO ARE ESQUIRES?—The title of esquire is coeval with the Conqueror, but in its present application it takes its date from Henry the Fifth. So we go so far back as Edward the Third, but this is a mistake, as in that reign an esquire was only, as it originally implied, an attendant on a knight. Eustace and Mercœur were the esquires or attendants of Edward the Black Prince. The word is derived from the Norman *equiers*, from whence also is derived the word equery. Henry the Fifth, after the battle of Agincourt, read from a paper, presented by a herald, the names of the principal characters who were slain:—

"Edward the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk,
Sir Richard Ketley, David Gam, *Esquire*,
None else of name; and, of all other men,
But five-and-twenty."

At the battle of Waterloo, says Baron Larrey, a French dragoon was struck by a ball on the left side of the forehead. It incrusted itself, and became so strongly imbedded that it was impossible to remove it. The dragoon did not die till 1822; but he lost his memory of substantives and proper names entirely, and to such a degree that, having been employed as drill sergeant, he was perfectly acquainted with every part of a musket, but he could never recollect their names, but was obliged to have recourse to a book to teach the men of his platoon.

We sometimes meet with funny things in the shape of advertisements. Huddled amongst the crowd of equivocal "Wants" of "*plain* chambermaids" and "*light* porters," every day to be found in the London Times, we lately observed the following:—"Wanted immediately, as footman, a respectable and well-educated man: he must understand the dead languages, and speak most of the living ones fluently. He will be expected to wait at table with decorum, to clean knives and forks, and to attend a horse and gig. He must be of a grave and serious department, help the girls to make the beds and play with the children."

Above all the centuries that have ever yet been born since the creation of this world, (according to chronologists about sixty in all,) that which is called the nineteenth of the Christian era ought to be designated, by way of eminence, the century of inventions. It has hitherto only attained its twenty-ninth year; but it is a youth of wonderful promise, and, if it go on as it has begun, who shall say what may not be effected by the power of man, or by his ingenuity in subverting the powers of nature to his use, before century XIX. shall give place to century XX.?

The present century, young as it is, has brought to perfection most, if not all, of the conceptions of its sire. About ten years previous to the demise of the old gentleman, Century XVIII., it was a great desideratum to propel a carriage without horses. This was not effected during his life-time; but his successor has not only obtained the desired result, but contrived to make carriages go swift as the wind, drawing a tremendous load, without the aid of any muscular power whatever. Navigation, too! In the former century when a vessel was about even to cross St. George's Channel, she used to be advertised to do so always with the proviso, "wind and weather permitting."—Now, the permission of wind or weather is never asked. At the time appointed, the vessel puts to sea, and "whatever wind may blow," she is sure to make her passage; thus verifying the assertion of the song, which says,

'Lord bless you, a steamboat is sure for to go,
Whether the weather will let her or no.'

Then, we have machines for almost every useful purpose: for hewing stone, for cutting veneers, for washing, for making shoes, threshing corn, swimming, *cum multis aliis*; and who knows whether, before the expiration of the present century, the number of inventions and machines may not be so multiplied as to render manual labour entirely unnecessary, and allow every man rich or poor, to live like a gentleman.

From the London Sun.

A MERRY LITTLE FIGHT.

A slashing and interesting little mill took place yesterday, Nov. 10, between Sol Brabens, one of the Twelve Tribes, and Tom Smith, the East End Sailor boy, for 10 pounds aside. The match was made off hand, and a very short time was allowed to either of the men for training. In point of weight they were pretty much upon a par—about eight stone and a half, but if there was any difference, the Sailor-boy had the advantage. In point of youth and vigour, too, he also had the pull. In despite of these requisites, however, the known game and scientific acquirements of the Jew made him the favourite—a feeling which was confirmed by the knowledge of his having had considerable experience in the P. R., while his antagonist had to make his first appearance. The stake being small, and the friends of the belligerents not being "over well breeched," it was deemed prudent to choose a place of meeting within a moderate distance of the great village, and the vicinity of Whetstone was therefore named. The "office," on this occasion, having been given by the initiated, the morning of yesterday exhibited an extraordinary turn out of the minor members of the Fancy, among whom the "Marrowbone" Club were by far the most conspicuous—in fact, we have seldom seen so numerous a display of toddlers, among whom the Sheenies were in strong force—all anxious to witness the prowess of their little champion, and all fatally confident of his success. "So help me Cot," cried this, and anyt in slap up condition. South, on the contrary, leeh and well, and all had the confidence of a felicitous of his own strength. Still the Jew was thirty, and the Bloomies opened in all directions wers of six and seven to four, but with few taker

THE FIGHT.

On coming eratch the position of both men was good, and nuked sweet upon his chances.—Little time, h, was lost in reconnoitring—the Sailor Boy have his determination, at once bore down and let fliss left, which was prettily stopped by Sol. Wright the Tar was more successful—this he prawily on the Jew's left eye, and then rattling a good style, hit up and slogged at the body and hit in the close the Jew, who made some slight reivas throws. In the second round the Sailor Boy really on the alert; he commenced by planting his heavily on the Jew's body, and then, quick as ang, popped in his left on his nose. The Jew fought ry with him, and made some fair counters, but the Boy was too quick, breaking away, hitting t again flooring poor Sol, who exhibited first blo he odds now came to evens, but such was the opinion of the Jew's game, that few were dispodoubt his ultimate success. In the third round So up full of life, and commenced fighting, the Sloy was ready, and met him with a left handed jibe head. Sol was boring in to return but the Sany slipped on one side, and the Jew fell on his and knees. The fourth round was all in favour of, whose superior strength, as well as whose good and left hitting up, as well as straight forware him a decided advantage. Rebens reiterated g to the ropes, but at last fell, the Sailor narrowlping hitting him a foul blow as he was on his knee o the tenth round Smith thus kept the lead, when eived a heavy blow over the eyebrow from Sobt, which drew a stream of blood "All not over cried the Jews; and Sol again had his backers; itnut a sudden ray of hope, however, for Smith, in the round, had the advantage of some heavy a counter and the Jew was again prostrate.—Smith repeated to give him a cross-buttock, but did not succeed 21st round, when he gave him a burster. From hour of the Jew, the Sonth must were not biggin... win, but still tw came ... 35th round withrinking courage. His left eye was now closed, hiseverely cut, his nose distributing the purple stream, his face altogether showing the effects of hearing; added to this, he gradually became weaker, in the 35th and last round, being hit down with h hit in the phiz, so as to be reduced almost to a stat stupidity, while his antagonist was as fresh as a rose seconds, seeing he had not a chance, very rely gave in for him; thus, in 35 rounds and 35ites, crowning the Sailor Boy with victory, amidscheers of his friends.

REMARKS.

For a minor, few have been witnessed which have given mot satisfaction. Both men fought in a fair, manly st no shirking or shifting—but right down slashing. It was obvious, from the fourth round, that thw had found his master; and the quickness and pion with which the Sailor Boy used his left and right well as took advantage of every opening which red, astonished those who regarded him only as a rat; he generally made play with his left, which was open, and did not always reach its destination; both his right he is a heavy and decisive hitter, as the plow's body, left eye, ear, and conck so recently pro The Jew fought in his usual manly style at startingone right to his man's head; but towards the termion of the battle he became more cautious, fighting the retreat, and meeting the tremendous mushe Smith, in the best way he could.—Towards the dusion of the contest, Smith, under Harry Jones' tin, gave a terrific hit with his head, which, catchingabens on the point of the *smeller*, was any thing ingreeable, and hastened the closing scene. It is hae to say the Jew proved himself a game man, butither his condition nor his strength was sufficient his gallant opponent, who in this, his debut, has established himself as a star among the light weights, and who doubt, soon find a few candidates for his favours.

The ring wasommonly well kept, and the business of the day throughout was creditably conducted.

The battle may will be given to Smith on Friday evening, at Featherstonehaugh's, Duke's Head, Lomban's Pond, Borough.

A BLIND SON-IN-LAW.—The French papers mention, that M. Tenequier, a respectable tradesman of Aquolle, in the department du Var, refused to consent to his daughter's marriage last month with a young man (every other way unexceptionable) *because the intended bridegroom wore spectacles!* So even went so far as to appeal to the constituted authorities to prohibit the match on this very substantial ground; but upon investigation, all the formalities prescribed by the law had been complied with, the worship the mayor declined interfering, and poor M. Tenequier, much to his annoyance, isthus saddled with a shortsighted son-in-law.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.—We have been favoured by a esteemed correspondent, with the following curious particulars, which have been noted to decide a wager made in the early part of the year, by two agricultural gentlemen, residing in this neighbourhood, respecting the comparative merits of two modes of planting potatoes:—A single potato was cut into 28 sets, each having one eye, and another potato was divided into 18 sets, each having two eyes; these respective sets were planted, in a garden at Harewood, on the 23d of April last, and the produce as gathered on Saturday week, the 31st of October, when it was found that the produce of 28 which had taken root, out of the 28 sets, with one eye, was 6 stone 13lbs.; while the produce of the 18 double sets only amounted to 3 stone 4lbs.; thus proving to a demonstration, the superior advantage of planting with single-eyed potato sets.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

CHAPPED HANDS.—To have chapped hands is always an unpleasant, and not unfrequently a painful complaint, at this season of the year.—The following is the best remedy with which I am acquainted:—Wash your hands with castile soap—apply it with a flannel, rub, if necessary, use a brush, in order to get the dirt from under and around the nails and fingers, till they are perfectly clean. The water in winter, if convenient, may be warmed; then rinse them in a little clean water, and, while they are wet, rub them well with about half a teaspoon full of good honey; then dry them well with a clean coarse towel. This should be done once or twice a day, and always before going to bed.

A writer in the New England Farmer says that the best, and, indeed, an effectual way to prevent cows from kicking when they are milked, is to tie a rope round the horns, and fasten it sufficiently high to prevent the animal from getting her head down. For, according to the old saying, when the head goes down, the hind feet go up.

...ating original matter as shall give a ...
Casket; in fact, permanency to its in...
terest.

To the *judicious* biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *etceteras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severe composition, moral essays.

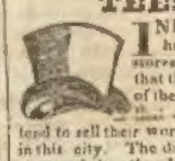
The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be *of the first kind*, and mechanical arrangements generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1821 and 1822, supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. S. C. ATKINSON Publisher.
No. 112 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

JAMES CLARK
OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.
Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.
Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept 30—6m

TEESE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship ... can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1.50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred; and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions; and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.
Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

B. OTIS
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Philadelphia and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 76 WALNUT, below Fourth street, and continues to follow his profession in its various branches, viz: PORTRAIT, MINIATURE, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, and by strict attention, with a desire to please, he hopes to give satisfaction to his employers in general. jan. 2—3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry High, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, to
CATHARINE HIGH, Administratrix.
Jan. 2—3t

American Stenographic Academy;
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.
N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.
If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.
☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.
nov. 28—tf

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.
MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemnos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chissels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.
Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at
LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 248 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia dec. 19—tf

ECONOMY.
THE Subscriber has just received, on consignment, and is constantly adding to his stock, from the manufactories, new and splendid articles of the newly invented
RICH MOULDED GLASS,
Which so nearly resembles the most costly Cut Glass, as frequently to deceive the nicest scrutiny, and at not one tenth the price.
Also, beautiful *white enamelled Glass Lamps*, (a new article,) in imitation of French China, Plain and Cut Glass; together with a general assortment of Astral, Mantel, Church, Store, and Table
LAMPS.
Lamp Shades, Chimnies, Wicks, &c. all at prices much reduced. J. S. RUSSELL,
151 Chesnut street, opposite Bank U. S.
jan. 2—3t

SOUTH & BORHEK.
MANUFACTURERS of Jewellery, No. 179 South Third street. Chasing executed in all its branches. dec. 28—4t*